BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1823. [NUMBER 1620.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

SALE OF PRESENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that at 12 o'clock on Monday next the 15th instant, two Bags of Coffee and two Jars of Preserves will be Sold by Public auction at the Civil Pay office on the Hon'ble Company's account.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. BEST.
Civil Paymaster.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL PAY OFFICE,
12th September 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Friday *the 19th Instant.* at noon, will be Sold at the General Sale Room in the Bunder, sundry lots of NORTHERN PIECE GOODS

The conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Actg. Warehouse-keeper.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
9th September 1823.

જાહેર નામુ

એવું જે કટલું એક ગુજરાતી કાપડ છે તેનો ખાટ કરીને થુકરવા રને દીને બપોરે તારીખ ૧૮ અાંચ મડીના માં બંદર ઉપર વકરીને ઠેકાણે વેચશે *

તેનો કર ૨૦ દાર વકરીને વખતે માલમ કરા માં આવશે—તારીખ ૮ શપ્તેમબર સને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
WM. IMPSON.
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

ક

મરીરમય

કોકાએ પ્રતિસ ગુરમખી કાપડ પડે ત્યારે પ્રઠ પ્રસન્ન ચીકપ ગીરીષ પ્રકટી તેમકે ૧૯ ચ્યાર મણીચ્યાર ઘંચમ પગીર ચીપ્રગીચે ચીપ્રણી ચીપ્રતીર

ત્યાચા પ્રમ્રમ પ્રાર ચીપ્રગીચે પે ર્ષ પ્રકટીપ્ર પ્રઈર તેમકે ૯ ઘડ ર્ષેબર ૧૮૨૩ ઈ ણી

A TRUE TRANSLATION
WM. SIMSON
Act. Per. Sec. to Govt.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS in conformity with Article 13 of Rule Ordinance and Regulation III. of 1815, the Surveyor of Roads and Buildings has been authorized by the Court of Petty Sessions to point out and mark all such Cocoanut and other Trees growing near the Highways, as injure the Roads and endanger the lives of His Majesty's Subjects, in order that the said Trees be cut down and removed by the Owners, and the same having accordingly been so marked, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that if within Six Days from the date of this Notification the said Trees shall not have been cut down and removed, the same shall be forthwith cut down and removed by authority of the said Court, under the aforesaid Regulation.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions.
WM. FENWICK,
Clerk.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી મુંબઇનાં કોરટ પીટીશેાનનાં કુકમથી એનો કલારક મીશતર વીલીઅમ કેનવીક જાહેર કરેચજે શંને ૧૮૧૫ નો કાએદો ૩ પાલીશીનો તેમાંની કલમ તેર મીનાં ખર કુકમથી કોરટ પીટીશેાંન વાલા રશતા તથા ઇમારતો તપાશમાર ઇજનેરને ખખતી મારે આપેમાંછે જે જેકોજનાં તારી મલીનાં તથા ખીજાં મોટાં જાહેરા ડો જેકંઇ રશતાનાં નજીક હેાએ તેથી રશતા તથા બાદશાહી રસ્તાએત લોકોને જલદ થાએછે તે કાપવા શારુ નીશાની કરે તે પ માણે એ જનર તપાશનારે તે જાહેરા ડો કુપર નીશાની કીધીછે તે શારુ હુમણાં ખબર આપીએચજે એ છાપીને જાહેર કરે આ પછી દીન ૬ માં એ રીતનાં નીશાની કીધેલાં જાહેરાડો એનાં ઘણીએ કાપીને લજ જવાં અગર નહી લજજશે તો કુપર લખેલા કાએદાનાં ખર કુકમ કોરટ પીટીશેાંનનાં કુકમથી કાપી લજજશે *

તા ૧ લી શપ્તેમબર ૧૮૨૩

શ્રી

કેાયરચેટ

કોકીએ ચ્રેઈ ચીગીકિસ્તચે કરાસ્ત પસ્ત ચીઈશ્ત પ્રેમણીઇમ ચીગીકે ત્યચા પ્રસ્નર્સ મણીર પ્રગીતોકે ૧૮ ૧૮૧૬ ચા પ્રણ પાઉલીચા ૩ પ્રશ્ન ૧૩ યેં ત્યા ઘરકુજીમ ચ્રેઈ ચીગીકેત્યપ્રપ્રકે યાણી ઈંપ્રરતી પ રશ્તે તપાશ્માર ઇંપ્રનેર યાત્ર પ કેયાર ચીપ્રઝ પઇંની રશ્યા પ્રપ રુ કડ પ યેંગી ઈતર ઝાડે પઇંક ત્યાત્ર પ્રણશાઈ રશ્તેત્ર પ રશ્ય ત્યાત્ર ઊતપ્રાત્ર ઇત પ્રત્યાત્ર ત્યા ઝાડાપર તોડાચી નીશાણી પ્રત્ર ણી ચ્રેપર ત્યા ઝાડાચે ઉન્યાની તી ઝાડે પ્રસુત્ર ન્યાંણી પણી ત્યા ઝા ડાપર ચીગીકેત્યપ્રચે પઇત્ર પ્રસ્પર્ણે નીશાણીણી ચ્રેઉ પઇ યાત્તપ કે ઘર ઇંતો કોકીએ પર ઉણીકેઉ ઝા ડેં કે છાડ્યે ચીપ્રણ પાચ્છીત્ર ણ ઘ ચીપ્રણચે પંત પ્રસુત્ર ન નેપ્યાત્ર ચ્રેઈ ચીગીકેત્યચે પઇપ્રસ્પર્ણ ઉણી કેપ્યા પ્રણપ્રા ઘરકુજીમ પ્રસુ ત્ર નેતીર તાગીક ૧ ઘડત્યેંબર ૧૮ ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

THE MATERIALS of three BUNGALOWS for Sale, amongst which is a large number of VENETIAN WINDOWS.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. KEMPT and Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

IT appearing that Rule Ordinance and Regulation I of 1818, repealing Rule Ordinance and Regulation II of 1815, and providing for widening the wheels of Carts Hackeries and other Native conveyances, has never been regularly enforced; although the said Rule Ordinance and Regulation was passed in Council the 18th day of February 1818, and duly published and registered in the Court of Recorder of Bombay on the 12th day of July 1819, it is hereby publicly notified, that if on or after the 1st October 1823 next ensuing, any of the Vehicles provided for in the said Rule Ordinance and Regulation I of 1818, be found on the public Roads with wheels of a less breadth than those therein specified, or without being numbered; the person or persons to whom they belong shall be fined for every such offence a sum not exceeding Rupees fifty at the discretion of the Petty Sessions, one moiety of which shall be given to the informer, as that Rule Ordinance and Regulation directs.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions'
WM. FENWICK,
Clerk.

BOMBAY,
PETTY SESSIONS' OFFICE,
1st Sept. 1823.

ખબર હીંથી આપીએચજે

શ્રી મુંબઇનાં કોરટ પીટીશેાંનનાં કુકમથી એનો કલારક મીશતર વીલીઅમ કેનવીક જાહેર કરેચજે એ રા હેજોની નજરમાં આવીછે જે શંને ૧૮૧૮ નો કાએદો ૧ પાલીશીનો કે શલવાલાએમોએ કરમાવે છે તે તે બધે શંને ૧૮૧૫ નો કાએદો ૨ પાલીશીનો ૨૬ કીધોછે અને તેમાં ગાડાં તથા રેકેકલા નથા બીજાં એ ગાં નાં લોકોનાં બારકશીનાં પઇડાં પોલાં કરવા શારુ કરમાવે એમો હતો તે કાએદો કોરાલવા લાએમોએ તારીખ ૧૮ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૧૮ ને દીને જાહેર કીધો હતો અને શ્રી મુંબઇ નાં રીકારડર કોરતમાં તારીખ ૧૨ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૧૯ ને દીને નોધેમો હતો તે ઇજી શ્રુદી ચસ વે એમો નથી—તે શારુ હુમણાં ઉઘાડી જાહેર ખબર શરવે લોકોને આપીએચજે શંને ૧૮૧૮ નો કાએદો ૧ પાલીશીનો જે રીતે પઇડાં પેલાં કરવા શારુ કરમાવે એ હતો—તે રીતે હુમણાં તે જે કોએ ઉપર લખેલાં બારકશીનાં પઇડાં પોલાં કરીને ચલાવવાં—અને તારીખ ૧ લી અકટોબર ૧૮૨૩ ને દીનથી બરકશીનાં પઇડાં આ છં પોલાં હશે અગર નંબર વગરે મોટા રશ તા ઉપર બારકશીનાં અલરે તે તેનાં ઘણી અ રે ઘણીએ પાસે થી કોરત પીટીશેાંનનાં કુકમથી એ તકશીર બાબત કુપીઆ ૫૦ શુદી દંડ લેશે—અને તે મધેથી જે રીતે કોલ શલવાલાએમોએ પાલીશીનાં કાએદામાં કરમાવીછે તે રીતે જે કોઇ લાવીને જાહેર કરશે તે ઘણીને દંડમાંથી અરધો લાગ અલશે

તા ૧ લી શપ્તેમબર ૧૮૨૩

શ્રી

કેાયરચેટ

કોકીએ ઊઘઈચે ચ્રેડત ચીગી ઉંગચે કુપ્રસ્પરસ્ત ચીગીઉંગચા પ્રસ્નર્સ ણેઈશ્ત પ્રેમણેઇમ પ્રણીર પ્રગીતો કોકાએ ત્યા ચ્રેઉપઘ્યાંચે ન પરેજ છેતેમ્રી પાઉલીચા પ્રણ ૧૯ ચ ૧૮૧૮

ર્ષબીપ્ર પઇ ત્યાંત પાઉલીચા પ્રણત ૨ ભ ૧૮૧૬ ચા રશ્ત ચ્રેપ્ર પઇ પણી યા ગાંપચે ચ્રેમ્રાંચ્યા ગાડ્યા ર ચેમપે ર ઈતર ઘરમધેં યાંચી ચા ચે રંઇ પ્રમપણ્યા પ્રગીતા તો પ્રણ ત પ્રર્ષબીપ્ર ચેતા તો પઘ્માડી ચા શ્રત પ્રણી તો સગેં તાગીક ૧૮ ચ્રે ઇપ્રલી ભ ૧૮૧૮ પઇ પ્રણીર ચે પ્ર ચેતા પણી તાગીક ૧૨ ઊઘઈ ભ ૧૮૧૯ પઇ ઊઘઈચે ગીપ્ર ડેર ચ્રેડતા પઇ ઘર ચ્રેપ્ર ચેતા યાત્તપ પુન્ધ ણેપઇ પ્રણીર પ્રગી તો ચે યા પાઉલીચા પ્રણત ૧ ભ ૧૮૧૮ ચા યાંત પ્રણીર ચેપેં ચે તેં ત્યા ઘરકુજીમ ઘર ચેપ્ર પ રપ્રણચે ચાત્રચી કેંણી ણેને પઘ ત્રચેઘરચે તાગીક ૧ ભ ૧૮૨૩ નેપ્રજીત ઘગર પંઘર પઘપ્યાત્ર પ ચાત્રચી કેંણી પ્રગી પઘપ્યાત્ર ત્યા ઘરપ્રણચા ઇંગી પઘપ્ર ઇન્યા પા ણીજ ચીતીકેપ્રપ્રચે [illegible] યા પઘપ્રઘાચા ઇંડ રપ્રણે ૬૦ ચેતાંત્ર પણી ત્યાણીજ ત્યા ર્ગતોચે ચ્રેઉપ્રપ્યાણી પાઉલીચે પ્રણજીંત ન પ્રર્ષબીપ્ર પઇ ત્યા પ્રરુણે ચે ચ્રેણી પણુજ પ્રણીરપ્રગીપ્ર ત્યાજ ઇંડાણીજ પઘર્ધાપ્રાગ ચતીપ્ર તાગી ક ૧ ઘડત્યેંબર ભ ૧૮૨૩

CEYLON
Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct, that the following Order by His Majesty in Council, made on the 31st day of January 1823, regulating the Commerce of this Island with Foreign States, be published, in order to the due observance and execution of the provisions thereof by all Officers of Government, and others in this Island, whom it may concern.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 3d 1823.

At the Court at Brighton the 31st Jan. 1823.

PRESENT,
The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act, passed in the fifty seventh year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third (chapter 1), intituled "An Act to continue and extend the provisions of an Act of the forty-ninth year of His present Majesty, for regulating the trade and commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope, until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and also for regulating the trade of the Island of Mauritius" (which said Act has since been continued by an Act passed in the first year of His present Majesty), His Majesty is authorised, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, by any Order or Orders to be issued from time to time, to give such directions, & to make such regulations touching the trade & commerce to and from any islands, colonies, or places, and the territories

Hope, excepting only the possessions of the East India Company, as to His Majesty in Council, shall appear most expedient and salutary, any thing contained in an Act, passed in the twelfth year of the reign of His Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for the encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation;" or in an Act, passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of His Majesty King William the Third, intituled "An Act for "preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the plantation trade," or any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in force relating to His Majesty's colonies and plantations, or any other Act or Acts of Parliament, law, usage, or custom to the contrary, in anywise notwithstanding: His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date of this present Order, British vessels arriving at any port of the Island of Ceylon, from any country in amity with His Majesty, laden with any articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of such country (excepting all articles composed of cotton, iron, steel, or wool of foreign manufacture,) shall be permitted to enter and land their cargoes, and dispose of the same in the said ports, subject to such duties as may be there payable thereon:

And it is further ordered, that British vessels arriving as aforesaid, shall be permitted to export to any such foreign country in amity with His Majesty, cargoes consisting of any articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of the Island of Ceylon, or of any other articles which shall have been legally imported there, on payment of such duties as may be payable thereon:

And it is hereby further ordered, that vessels belonging to the subjects of any foreign state in amity with His Majesty, which foreign state shall allow British vessels to carry on trade as aforesaid between the ports of such state & the Island of Ceylon, shall be permitted, in like manner, to import into ports of the said Island, from any port of the state to which such vessel shall belong, any articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of such foreign state (excepting all articles composed of cotton, iron, steel, or wool, of foreign manufacture), and to dispose of the same in the ports of the said Island, on payment of the same duties as shall be payable on the like articles when imported from such foreign state in British vessels:

Provided however, that if higher duties are charged on such goods when exported from any such foreign state to the Island of Ceylon, in British vessels, than are charged thereon when exported to that Island in ships of such foreign state; or if higher tonnage duties are charged on British vessels exporting such articles from such foreign state to the Island of Ceylon, than are charged on the vessels of such state exporting similar articles to that Island; a countervailing duty shall be charged on the said articles on importation into the said Island, in vessels of such foreign state, over and above the duties payable on the like articles when imported from such state in British vessels; and also a countervailing duty on such foreign vessels importing such articles equal in amount to the difference of duty charged on British vessels exporting similar articles to the Island of Ceylon, from such foreign state as compared with the duty charged on vessels of such state exporting such articles to that island:

And it is hereby further ordered, that every such foreign vessel shall be permitted to export a cargo consisting of any articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of the Island of Ceylon, or of any other articles which shall have been legally imported there, on payment of a duty of eight per cent ad valorem, over and above the duties charged on the like goods exported from the said Island to such foreign state in a British vessel; provided, however, that in cases where satisfactory proof shall be given, that the said articles, when imported into such foreign state from the Island of Ceylon, in British vessels, are charged with no higher duties than are charged on the like articles when imported in vessels of such foreign state, and that such articles, when imported in British vessels, are entitled to the same privileges and advantages with respect to warehousing and internal consumption, or otherwise, as when imported in vessels of such state, then and in such case no higher duties shall be charged on the export of such articles from the Island of Ceylon, in vessels of such foreign state than shall be charged on the export of the like articles in British vessels to such foreign state.

It is, however, hereby further ordered and declared, that no foreign vessel, allowed by the terms of this Order to export a cargo from the Island of Ceylon, shall be permitted to export such cargo to any of His Majesty's Possessions, or to any other place than a port or place [belonging to the state or power to which the vessel itself shall belong. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury

REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

Present

THE HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

A. D. 1823.

Regulation No. 10

For declaring certain modifications in the collection of Sea Customs rendered necessary in consequence of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 31st January 1823.

Preamble. Recital of order by the King in Council of 31st January 1823 relative to the commerce of this Island and the publication thereof here for general information.

1. WHEREAS His Majesty by his Royal Order in His Privy Council, made at his Court at Brighton the Thirty first day of January One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty three, and this day published in this Island, in order to the due observance and execution of the provisions thereof, by all and singular the Officers of Government and others His Majesty's Subjects whom the same may concern; has been pleased to issue certain directions, and to make certain regulations touching the trade and commerce of this Island; And whereas in consequence of the same, it has become expedient to declare by Regulation, certain modifications, which in execution of the said order of His Majesty in Council, have become necessary in respect to the Collection of the duties of Customs throughout these Settlements

Expedient in consequence to declare the modifications it renders necessary in the collection of the Customs.

No Articles composed of Cotton, Iron, Steel or Wool, of Foreign manufacture to be imported into this Island either in British or Foreign Vessels, except from Ports of the United Kingdom, or of His Majesty's or the East India Company's Possessions.

2. It is therefore hereby enacted by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor in Council, in reference and in obedience to the Order of His Majesty in Council herein above recited, that from and after the publication of this Regulation in the respective Ports of this Island, no Articles composed of Cotton, Iron, Steel or Wool of foreign manufacture, shall be allowed to be imported into any of the Ports of this Island, either in British or Foreign Vessels, save and except from some Port of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of His Majesty's Possessions or Colonies, or the Possessions of the East India Company; and that any such Articles as may be imported, or attempted

Prohibited Articles imported or attempted to be imported to be confiscated, and a penalty equal to the value to be levied on the Commander or principal person in charge of the Importing Vessel. Penalty on all other persons concerned or privy to the landing of such Goods the same as declared by 33d Clause of Regulation No. 6 of 1820.

the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council and of this Regulation, shall be confiscated; & the Commander or principal Person in charge of any Ship or Vessel in which the same shall be imported or attempted to be imported, shall be liable to a fine equal to the value of the said Articles; and all other persons concerned, or privy to the landing of any such prohibited Articles, shall be liable to the punishment enacted in and by the Thirty third clause of the Sixth Regulation of the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.

Additional Duty on articles imported in Foreign Vessels of one half more than on the like goods imported in British Vessels to continue.

3. And it is further enacted, that the additional Duty on all Articles, save and except Articles composed of Cotton, Iron, Steel or Wool of Foreign manufacture, which shall be imported into any Port of this Island in Vessels other than British Vessels, shall continue to be one half more than the rate of duty levied on such Articles when imported in British Vessels, being such as are described in the third Clause of the Sixth Regulation of the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.

Proviso that on proof by the importers in a foreign Vessel that no higher duty is levied in the Foreign State on exports to Ceylon in British Vessels than on those of its own subjects, the additional Duty shall be taken off.

Provided always, that if satisfactory proof shall be given by the Importers of any such Articles in any Foreign Vessel, that no higher duty is charged in the Foreign State from whence such Goods were exported, on Articles of the same description when exported from such Foreign State to this Island in British Vessels, than when the same are exported in Vessels belonging to such Foreign State, then and in such case the said additional Duty shall be taken off with respect to such Articles.

Duty on Articles exported from Ceylon in Foreign Vessels Eight per Cent. ad valorem over and above duties paid on similar exports in British Vessels.

4. And it is further enacted, that on all Articles exported from this Island in Vessels, not being British Vessels, an additional duty shall be levied, of eight per Cent on the value thereof, over and above the duties of export leviable on the like Articles when exported in British Vessels: Provided always, that proof be given [illegible] said Articles, the state to which such Foreign Vessels belong in a British Vessel would only be subject to the same rate of Duty as if imported in the Vessels of such Foreign State and also entitled to the same advantages with respect to Warehousing and internal consumption; then the additional Duty to be taken off.

when imported into such Foreign State from this Island in British Vessels, are charged with no higher duties than are charged on the like Articles when imported in the Vessels of such Foreign State and that such Articles when imported in British Vessels, are entitled to the same privileges and advantages with respect to Warehousing, and internal consumption, or otherwise as when imported in the Vessels of such State, then and in such case the said additional Duty of eight per Cent shall be taken of with respect to such Articles.

Given at Colombo, this Third day of July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Three.

By Order of the Council,
(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAM,
Sec. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief. Sec. to Govt.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
BOMBAY
EDUCATION SOCIETY.

WILL be held at ST. THOMAS' CHURCH on Thursday the 18th Instant, at eleven o' lock in the Forenoon, in order to consider the Expediency of Erecting Buildings in the Country for the accommodation of the SCHOOLS of the Society, and such other matter as may be submitted to the Meeting.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
T. CARY.
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
Sept 6th 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THIS DAY the 15th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
THE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY OF THE LATE
CAPT. R. WATSON,
OF THE H. C. MARINE
Deceased,
CONSISTING OF

TABLES, chairs, couches, Sideboards, large and small Bedsteads with Bedding &c. Glass and Queen's ware with several other Articles &c. &c. &c.

ALSO.

To close a concern, there will be put up a few Articles of Jewellery consisting of Gold & Silver Watches, Seals, Broaches, Rings, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th September 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 15th Instant,
THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE
J. H. JONES, Esq.
CIVIL SERVICE
Deceased,
CONSISTING OF

A SELECT and valuable Library of English, French, Latin, and Persian Books, also the following articles if not previously disposed of by private bargain. An English made Camp Case containing sundry articles of Silver plate &c. complete; a double Barrelled Gun by Smith, and a pair of Pistols, by Abnell, both in Mahogany cases complete; immediately after the above Sale will be put up a Grey Arab Horse and a Pony.

N. B. Catalogues may be had on application.

Bomboy, 12th September 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 15th Instant.

SUNDRY lots of Wearing apparel &c. property belonging to a Gentleman deceased.

Bombay, 12th September 1823.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

BLANK Forms of Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds on Goods, Do. on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, Do. on Block Bills of Lading.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY, next the 15th Instant
On account of the Underwriters,
IMPORTED ON THE SHIP
BRAILSFORD
CAPTAIN SPRING,

Five Bales of Canvas, Marked P. S. No. 1 to 5, containing 100 Bolts of Canvas.

Bombay, 10th September 1823

Advertisement.

THERE WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY NEXT THE 16TH INSTANT
AT THE
GODOWN
NO. 8.
IN
Henshaw's Baildding,

THE following Articles, recently imported from England, and in excellent preservation.

Abbott's Pale Ale in Hogsheads, sound.

Milroy's Sadlery, consisting of Military and Hussar Saddles with all their appendages,—and a variety of spare articles.

Perfumery and Medicines from [illegible]

Imitation Shawls of great beauty.

A small assortment of fashionable Jewellery and a few Gold and Silver Watches.

An Invoice of Lace Veils, Gauze dresses &c.

Port Wine in bottles, and Madeira in cask—pipes and hogsheads

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

N. B. Notice is hereby given to those persons who have not taken away the goods purchased by them on a former occasion, that if they are not cleared before Tuesday next they will be resold at the risk and on account of the first purchasers.

Bombay, 13th September 182[illegible]

Advertisement.

On THURSDAY next, the 18th Instant,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN
LIMJEE COWASJEE
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
WITHOUT RESERVE
AT THE
APOLLO COTTON SCREWS
A VARIETY OF CHOICE
FRENCH CLARET,
IN CASES
OF
ONE DOZEN EACH,
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM BOURDEAUX.
Bombay, 12th September 1823.

BAXTER AND CO.

WILL dispose of by Public Auction on Thursday next the 18th instant, 10 Hogsheads of excellent pale ale, several Casks of salted Herrings and Cod fish in good preservation; an assortment of looking Glasses, Snuff, Telescopes, Cutlery, Wines, Bottled Beer, Hollands, Tea.

Bombay 12th Sept 1823.

CHANDELIERS
FOR SALE
MESSRS. BAXTER & CO.

BEG leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened for Sale on Commission some Elegant and Fashionable Chandeliers, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, as under viz.

One pair of 8 lights,
One pair 6 do.
One pair 4 do.
Three pairs of Table Chandeliers.

Bombay, 12th September 1823.

Burjorjee Framjee & Limjee Dadabhoy,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that their auction, of which they have already given notice, will commence this day at 11 o'clock precisely, at their Shop in Henshaw's buildings; consisting of Tapes, Flowers, Veils and other Millinery [illegible] cles of Stationery and [illegible] other Dressing [illegible]

And [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT A
GODOWN
UNDER THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS PEREIRA SOBRINHO & Co.
On SATURDAY next, the 20th Inst.,
THE REMAINING LOTS OF
THE LATE
LALLA FUQUER A'S
STOCK IN TRADE,
CONSISTING OF

MADEIRA Wine in Pipe and Bottles. Beer in Hhds and Bottles, Cyder Perry, French Brandy, Gin, Rum, Sheraz Wines, Agoardente, Tamarind Jelly, Ginger Sweet meats, and a Lot of Empty Bottles.

Bombay, 13th September 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY the 15th of Oct. next,
AN EXTENSIVE INVOICE
OF
JEWELLERY
RECENTLY IMPORTED
ON THE
SHIP ASIA
CAPTAIN POPE
THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES ARE AS FOLLOWS

AN Elegant Garnet and Pearl Suite in a Morocco case.
Ditto, Topaze Pearl and Torquoise do. in do.
Ditto, Waist Clasp, Aqua Marine, Pearl, Topaze, Torquoise and Diamond.
A Filagree (Elastic) Gold Necklace and Bracelets with Pearl Snaps.
A ditto do. do. with Cross and Earings set with Torquoise.
And a great variety of Earrings, Fillagree plain gold, set with Torquoise Emerald and Rubies, Brooches, plain and with Pearl, Fillagree gold Pins &c. &c.
Catalogues are preparing and will be ready in Seven days from this date, when they may be had on application.
Orders from outstations with a remittance will be promptly attended to.
N. B. The Jewellery will be exposed to view one week previous to the sale
Bombay September, 13th 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
RESPECTFULLY acquaint the public that they are agents at this place, for the Oriental Magazine and Calcutta Review, published monthly.
KEMPT & Co. have at present for Sale Nos. for January, February, March, April, and May.
Bombay, September 13th 1823.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AT
KEMPT AND CO'S
A HANDSOME Portable Dressing case, Mahogany Brass bound; the Bottles of the best cut Glass, with Silver Tops, Razors with Mother of Pearl Handles, and every other requisite, of the best Polished steel.
Bombay September 13ih 1823.

FOR PRIVAVE SALE
A
BEAUTIFUL
CHINA CABINET
WITH A
SECRETAIRE AND DRAWERS,
THE PROPERTY OF A LADY PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND
For information apply to the PRINTER
Bombay, 12th September 1823.

FOR SALE
AT RS. 35 PER HOGSHEAD,
AT
A GODOWN IN CHURCH LANE
OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE
STABLES,
PALE ALE,
FROM TICKELL'S BREWERY
Perfectly sound and well tasted.
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1823.

Persian Tobacco.
MESSRS LUGRIN SON & Co. have received a small consignment, which can be had at their Warehouse for the following prices.
Per Bale or Skin.....Rupees 70
Per Pound..... " 2
Bombay, 13th September 1823.

AN INQUIRY
INTO THE
EXPEDIENCY
OF
APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES
OF
COLONIAL
POLICY
TO THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
&c.
London, Printed for J. M. Richardson, 1822.

ME SRS.
KEMPT AND CO.
HAVE RECEIVED
A FEW
COPIES
OF THE ABOVE WORK FOR SALE
AT RS. 12 PER COPY.
Bombay, 12th September 1823.

FOR SALE
IN
MESSRS. PRINSEP & CO.'S
GODOWNS
A CONSIGNMENT OF
SUPERIOR WINES
FROM
HARPER AND BELL,
ARRIVED PER
ROYAL GEORGE.

OLD Sherry in Butts, at 800 Rs. per Butt.
Do. in Bottle not less than 3 dozen at 20 Rs. per dozen.
Superior Do. such as was sold last year at 960 Sa. Rs in Calcutta, 860 Rs. per do.
Do. in Bottle not less than 3 dozen at 22 Rs. per dozen.
Port in 3 and 6 doz. Chests at 20 Rs. per doz.
Ditto (Pints) in 6 & 12 doz. Chests at 12 Rs. per do.
Claret in 6 doz. Chests at 40 Rs. per do.
Bombay, 30th Sept. 1823.

FOR SALE
AT
FRAMJEE COWASJEE'S
OFFICE,
A FEW
WHOLE AND HALF CHESTS
OF
CARBONELL'S
CLARET
LATELY IMPORTED
PER
EUPHRATES,
AT 45 RS. PER DOZEN
"Terms Cash."

AND ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT
OF
PATENT CHAIN
CABLES
WITH APPARATUS,
FOR
VESSELS
FROM 50 TO 700 TONS
MEASUREMENT.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE SAME PERSON.
Bombay, 16th August 1823.

Thos. Williamson & Worley
RESPECTFULLY announce to the Gentlemen of the Settlement that they have established a COFFEE HOUSE and, HOTEL for the accommodation of those whose business may lead them into the Fort and who may find it inconvenient to take their Tiffins &c. in office. Breakfast, Dinners &c. of the best quality may be obtained, & wines and liquors of the most choice description will be kept on hand.
The experience of Williamson in a Coffee House of respectability in London will enable the parties who have opened a similar establishment here, to conduct matters on a superior scale, and it is almost needless for them to add that the most indefatigable attention shall be paid to the comfort of the gentlemen who may honor them with their custom.
The house fixed on for the purpose, is that lately occupied by the late Mr. TOMKINS upholsterer, next door to the British and Foreign Library, it being considered by the parties the most convenient spot in the Fort, from it's contiguity to the different public offices mercantile houses &c. &c.
The Newspapers and Quarterly review will be taken in.
Bombay, 29th August 1823.

TO
Parents & Guardians,
MRS. ANN BOYCE
WIDOW OF THE LATE
MR. C. B. BOYCE.

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform them, that she finds herself called upon to use her Industry towards the support of herself and the late Mr. WILLIAM BOYCE'S three Children, who have no one to look to for protection but herself. She intends to form an Establishment for a limited number of Children of both Sexes, Boys to the Age of 8 years and Girls at any Age. She pledges herself that her best endeavours shall not be wanting to merit the confidence of those who may favor her with it. The greatest attention shall be paid to her Pupils' Health, Comfort, Morals, and Education; she will teach the English Language, Writing and the first Rules of Arithmetic, and to Young Ladies the usual Needle Work &c. Her terms for Boarding, Lodging, and Washing, with the above Branches of Education, will be 35 Rupees per Month,—each Pupil to be provided at their own expense, with a Silver Spoon, one Knife and Fork, a Mug, Cot and Bedding and Six Towels. Mrs B. has accommodation ready for the reception of three or four Pupils, and should an encrease take place she will take a suitable House for their accomodation. For Mrs. B's. present residence inquire at Messrs. LUGRIN, SON and CO. and address all Letters to their care.
Mrs. BOYCE feels herself already much indebted to public favor and she hopes that the distressed situation in which she has been so very suddenly placed will not fail to recommend her to the continuation of a Public's favor so highly distinguished for their humane and compassionate feelings.
Bombay, 3d Sept. 1823.

Advertisement.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT HORMUZJEE DORABJEE of Bombay, Parsee Merchant and Inhabitant, has lately purchased a certain BUNGALOW of and from EDULJEE DORABJEE of the same place, situated below the *Belvidere Hill* in *Mazagon* on the Bank; any person or persons having any claim or demand or being otherwise interested therein; he or they are to make known the same to the said HORMUJEE DORABJEE at his office near the Church Gate within fourteen days from the date hereof or else he or they will be precluded herein.—Dated 12th September 1823.

જાહેર ખબર
ખબર કરીઆંથી આપીએચજે
શ્રી કુબા ને પરશી વેપર તથ રેવા શી નંને હેર જ તોરાબજ એ ચનીએ પરશી એદલજ દેરાબજ પોથી બંલો એક વેચ તે તે ધંધ એ જો બીજી વેડી અરનો કુવરની ચે શ્રી જમશેદરી આની કીનારેજે એ હુપર હરેક તોફ અદાર લે ફોનો દાવે અદાર હુનુ અદાર અલાજે હોએતો તેનં ખો આજથા દીન ૧૪ ની મુદત ા હેરમજ દેરબજની હકીશ પંનચ કનો દરવાજા આગલ છે તાંહ આવી ને જ હેર કરે— તેઆર પછી એ દાવો કે ને ખુલ કરશે ન — તારીખ ૧૨ સ ટેમ્બર ૧૮૨૩ *

Advertisement.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT HORMUZJEE DORABJEE of Bombay, Parsee Merchant and Inhabitant, has lately purchased a certain BUNGALOW of and from EDULJEE DORABJEE of the same place, situated below the *Belvidere Hill* in *Mazagon* on the Bank; any person or persons having any claim or demand or being otherwise interested therein; he or they are to make known the same to the said HORMUJEE DORABJEE at his office near the Church Gate within fourteen days from the date hereof or else he or they will be precluded herein.—Dated 12th September 1823.

જાહેર ખબર
ખબર કરીઆંથી આપીએચજે
શ્રી કુબા ને પરશી વેપર તથ રેવા શી નંને હેર જ તોરાબજ એ ચનીએ પરશી એદલજ દેરાબજ પોથી બંલો એક વેચ તે તે ધંધ એ જો બીજી વેડી અરનો કુવરની ચે શ્રી જમશેદરી આની કીનારેજે એ હુપર હરેક તોફ અદાર લે ફોનો દાવે અદાર હુનુ અદાર અલાજે હોએતો તેનં ખો આજથા દીન ૧૪ ની મુદત ા હેરમજ દેરબજની હકીશ પંનચ કનો દરવાજા આગલ છે તાંહ આવી ને જ હેર કરે— તેઆર પછી એ દાવો કે ને ખુલ કરશે ન — તારીખ ૧૨ સ ટેમ્બર ૧૮૨૩ *

Advertisement.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT DORABJEE RUTTONJEE has lately bargained with DYALDASS BHOYSHAW for the purchase of a certain piece or parcel of vacant GROUND situate within the Town Walls of Bombay at or near the *Green Market;* any person or persons having any Claim or Demand or being otherwise interested therein, he or they are requested to mention the same to the said Purchaser DORABJEE RUTTONJEE within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 5th September 1223.

જાહેર ખબર
ખબર કરીઆંથી આપીએચજે
દેઆલદાશ ભાજીશાહ એ ધણીએ દેરા ખજ રતનજીને ખાલી જગોને કદફે એ વેચ તે આપવાન શાદ કીધે શ્રી ફે

Advertisement.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT HORMUZJEE DORABJEE of Bombay, Parsee Merchant and Inhabitant, has lately purchased a certain BUNGALOW of and from EDULJEE DORABJEE of the same place, situated below the *Belvidere Hill* in *Mazagon* on the Bank; any person or persons having any claim or demand or being otherwise interested therein; he or they are to make known the same to the said HORMUJEE DORABJEE at his office near the Church Gate within fourteen days from the date hereof or else he or they will be precluded herein.—Dated this 12th September 1823.

ઉપર કરએલ કે ખબર લે દી દે ચો અમાર લે દી દે ચો નો ભાગ પોચતો કે એતે તે ધ દિ અ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદત તેઆર પછી એ દાવો કે ને ખુલ કરશે ન
તારીખ ૫ સ ટેમ્બર ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT WOODOWJEE BHANJEE has Purchased a Dwelling House of CAZEY ASHROFF CHILMOY situated without the Town Walls in Green Market near Ramchunder Luxoonjee Mestry's House, which the said WIDOWJEE BHANJEE made over to WOOMABOY the wife of GOVINDA ANUNTAJEE on the 3d September 1823; all persons having any claim upon the said Property are requested to produce their documents to RAGOBA ANTOBA within 15 days from the date here f and in default thereof no claim on the said property will be deemed valid.
RAGOBA ANTOBA,
BOMBAY,
12th September 1823.

Advertisement.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT RUSTOMJEE JAMSEDJEE has lately bargained with CAISYBOY widow of the late BELL NARANSETT for the purchase of two parcels of Garden of Plantain containing various sorts of Tree with its Ground situate at Nahgam without the Town walls of Bombay any person or persons having any Claim or Demand or being otherwise interested therein he or they are required to make the same known to the said purchaser RUSTOMJEE JAMSEDJEE within fourteen days from the date hereof or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 11th September 1823.

જાહેર ખબર
ખબર કરીઆંથી આપીએચજે
રસતંબજ જમદેદ તે વાડીનો નાર બાલા નારણ ઠે કીધીએ છી નાંને કાશી બાઇ પારેખ આઠ એક કે ફક ને જ મીન શેઠે વેચાતે વાનુ રાખુ કીધુછે— એ બઠ શ્રી બાહાર રેટ ન મેકાનમંછે— એમો ધણીએક જ તનો જ કહેછે—એ કુ પર કરએક તે ક આઠ રલોકે નો દ વ ગાર તેફોએતે તે ધણીએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદત તે હેરમજ દેરબજની હકીશ પંનચ કનો દરવાજા આગલછે તાંહ આવી ને જ હેર કરે— તેઆર પછી એ દાવો કે ને ખુલ કરશે ન
તા ૧૧ સ ટેમ્બર ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of RICHARD WATSON late a Lieutenant in the Honorable Company's Service on their Bombay Marine Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esquire Registrar of the said Court for the time being, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized hereof dated this 12th day of September 1823.

Advertisement.
CAPTAIN C. GARRAWAY S. O. in charge of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, having taken charge of the effects at Baroda, of the late Lieutenant T. D. Hughes of the same Battalion, and disposed of the same by public outcry has, after payment of Regimental Debts, Servants' wages and Funeral Charges, lodged the Balance of Rupees 778, 2, 16 in the Paymaster's hand at Baroda.
Baroda, 3d September 1823.

Advertisement.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
PURSUANT to an advertisement will appear on reference to

property then being Contracted to be mortgaged on the 8th day of September instant by DADOBA RAMCUNDERJEE, to KESSOW DULBA Bhandaree, are to apprize the same to PANDOORANG DALVIE, at the COURIER OFFICE, but as yet no person or persons with any kind of claims whatsoever have appeared therefo, and in conclusion whereof the said DADOBA RAMCHUNDERJEE doth hereby acknowledge that he has already on the said eight day of September instant, received of and from the said KESSOW DULBA Bhandaree, the full sum of one thousand and one Rupees in consideration of the said mortgage contract, and at the same time he has actually executed a Deed of mortgage thereof without any contradiction or impediment whatsoever

DADOBA RAMCHUNDERJEE,
KESSOW DULBA BHANDAREE,
Bombay, 12th September 1823.

Advertisement

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM PARRY late of Bombay, Architect, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE of Bombay Esquire, Registrar of the said Court for the time being; all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof: Dated this 5th day of September 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN HECTOR JONES late of Bombay Esquire, a Civil Servant on the Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE of Bombay Esquire, Registrar of the said Court for the time being; all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof; dated this 5th day of September 1823.

INDIAN EXCHANGES.

To

The Editor of the Bombay Courier,

MR. EDITOR,

The depressed state of the Exchange between Europe and India for a considerable time past, from the serious loss it has entailed on many, from being a source of anxious solicitude to others, and to all classes of the Anglo-Indian community a subject more or less interesting, has naturally occupied much of the public attention; tho' every one however is sensible of the effects, few have perhaps taken the trouble to investigate, or are acquainted with the leading cause of this depression; an opinion is even entertained that a flourishing Trade is only required to elevate the exchange to its former level. As however commercial events can affect the exchange between two countries in a certain degree only a brief explanation of other circumstances which have had a material and permanent influence upon the Indian Exchanges may not be be irrelevant or undeserving a place in your valuable paper.

While it is admitted that there are certain points of elevation and depression in the Exchange between Europe and India, between which the exchange must constantly vibrate, according as the balance of Trade happens to be more or less favorable or unfavorable to either of them.—It must at the same be acknowledged that beyond one or other of these points the exchange is altogether independent of the Trade. The large bullion remittances to Europe by the Indian Government and Individuals, which are found to yield a better return than could be obtained from the sale of Indian produce fully demonstrates this fact, it is obvious therefore from such a mode of remittance being resorted to, that the exchange must have reached the extreme point of depression adverted to, while the Trade has fallen below that point; ergo, it the Exchange had depended upon the state of the Trade it would be much lower than it is at present.

It is an incontrovertible fact, that when there is a perfectly free commercial intercourse between two countries, the exchange can never for any length of time, be more unfavorable to either of them, than to the amount of the expense of making a bullion remittance from the one to the other. The intrinsic value of the Bombay Rupee is, I believe 1s. 11d. if therefore remittances were made to England until lately at the rate of 2s. 6d it must be ascribed, prior to the year 1806, to the following reasons, to the * terms of the Indian Loans at that period, to the Trade being a monopoly one, and in some degree to a scarcity of silver in India which was then a subject of constant complaint. To these causes as affecting the exchange must be added subsequent to 1806 the depreciation of the English Currency which was so excessive at different times, that a remittance of the Bombay Rupee at 2s. 6d. in English money was probably not more, or perhaps less than the real worth of the rupee: the Exchange has however, I believe, been sometimes considerably higher than 2s. 6d the Rupee, which is of course referrable to the joint operation of the three first causes I have stated as influencing the Exchange,—But for this fact of the *degradation* of the English Currency, the Free Trade must within a very short time have lowered the exchange, without the intervention of the *peace and its consequences*, and under any circumstances of the Trade. to a rate not exceeding the expence of making a bullion remittance to India. and the expence of Coinage: accordingly the period when the Indian exchanges became so apparently unfavourable, corresponds, I believe, very nearly, with the date of the repeal of the act restricting Cash payments, by which, English currency was permanently raised very considerably in value, say 25 per cent. It is impossible to suppose that in a free trade any thing but this depreciation, even admitting for a moment the exchange to be regulated by the trade, could have enabled the Government or private Merchants to afford for any length of time a remittance of 2s. 6d. the Rupee.

Unless therefore English money becomes again depreciated and the free trade is abolished, it is vain to expect that any improvement in trade however great, between Europe and India, can admit of the exchange being again raised to the height it has fallen from; the highest point to which it can rise under any circumstances, is (supposing the intrinsic value of the Bombay Rupee to be 1s 11d,) 1s 11d plus the expence of a bullion remittance to India, and of coinage say two pence half penny; in all---1o two shillings and three half pence the Bombay Rupee; and the utmost point of depression on the same principles must be 1s. 11d. minus a similar expence of a bullion remittance to England, with the exception of mint charge, which in England is only I believe, a trifling delay, say in all two pence—to 1s. 9d. the Bombay Rupee.

In the preceding observations, it has been far from my intention to undervalue the loss occasioned by the present state of the exchange, my object in submitting them, has been in the first place to shew the real extent of loss, and at the same time to define the limit to which it can ever be expected to rise; in order to dispel all visionary ideas of a return to an exchange of 2s. 6d. the Rupee, since that rate from whichever of the causes here enumerated. it arose. was still an artificial and unnatural rate; and in the next place to render them subservient to forwarding any plan that may be already in contemplation for endeavouring to obtain a more favourable rate of exchange. The loss to Individuals in remitting their hardly earned fortunes to Europe after a long period of service, tho' less than some people have imagined, it will be observed, is still very considerable even in the intrinsic value of the rupee. and still more serious if the high rate of remittance, at one time procurable, is taken into consideration tho' this last cannot certainly form a just cause of complaint. I cannot therefore conceive that a stronger or more equitable claim could be made upon the well known liberality of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors or one more deserving of attention than an appeal that their servants in this country should be secured a remittance to Europe of at least the full value of their property.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant
VERAX.

BOMBAY,
12TH SEPTEMBER 1823.

* These loans were I believe payable on demand by Bills on England 18 months after sight at 2s. 6. thy Rupee.

To

The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

Should you consider my present communication unexceptionable, by giving it a place in your paper, you will highly oblige

Your very obedient Servant,
A BOMBAY SUBALTERN.

MILITARY BOOKS.

To insist on the advantages that a military man may derive from an acquaintance with books relative to his profession, is totally unnecessary; so much has already been said on the subject by eminent officers, that any observations of mine would not only be useless, but might even incur the charge of impertinence; without therefore wasting my time in establishing an undoubted truth, I shall without further dissertation proceed to the object I have in view.

I anticipate the assent of the majority of the army to the assertion, that the stock of military books among the officers, is not so large as it should be; and without entering minutely into the causes of this deficiency, I shall content myself with observing, that very few Cadets bring out any other professional work from England than "Dundas" or to speak more properly the Military Regulations; some are even unprovided with this, and when on joining his corps, the young officer perceives the utility of elementary military works he finds on enquiry, that none are procurable in this Country; and that the only way he has of obtaining them is by sending home, which however very few take the trouble of doing. Having prefaced thus much, I will now insert a list of such military books as I conceive to be particularly useful to young officers, and I shall afterwards point out a method by which the army may provide itself therewith, without any pecuniary inconvenience. The list will be divided into three distinct parts; the 1st of which will contain WORKS RELATING TO THE SERVICE OF THE CAVALRY; the 2d WORKS RELATING TO THE INFANTRY SERVICE: and the 3d will include books equally useful to both of those arms. I shall also affix the prices where I am acquainted with them; and as it is my intention to refer to each work hereafter, I shall for the convenience of such reference number them.

PART 1ST.	s.	d.
1. Instructions and Regulations for the formations &c, of Cavalry, ...	6.	0
2. Regulations for the Sword exercise of the Cavalry, ...	7.	
3. Regulations for the exercise of the Carbine in Regiments of Light Cavalry ...	1.	6
4. Instructions in military equitation and in the elements of the field movements of Cavalry issued from the Horse-guards 1st June 1819, ...		
5. Colonel Daibiac's military Catechism for the use of officers of Cavalry.		
6. Instructions for the performance of the Lance exercise, ...	1.	6
7. Elucidations of several parts of the Cavalry Regulations, with 30 plates, ...	7.	6

PART 2D.		
1. Rules and regulations for the formation, field exercise, and movements of the forces, together with the General orders relating thereto, ...	6.	0
2. Abstract of the same, ...	2.	0
3. Regulations for the exercise of Riflemen and light Infantry, &c &c, ...	3.	6
4. Manual and Platoon exercises, ...	2.	0
5. Infantry Sword exercise, ...	4.	0
6. Course of Drill and instructions of light Infantry, ... about ...	5.	0
7. Captain ——'s British Drill, ...	6.	0
8. Major James's Battalion Manœuvres, Rs. ...	12	—
9. Jarry on the duties of light Infantry officers,	5.	0
10. The 19 Manœuvres exhibited at one view by Captain English, ...	7.	6
11. Reide's duty of Infantry officers, ...	5.	0

PART 3D.	s.	d.
1. Major James's military Dictionary, ...	25.	0
2. Hints for officers and non-commissioned officers on actual service by General Sumtay, ...	1.	6
3. Instructions for Reconnoitering, ...	1.	6
4. Major Seelinger's military guide for officers on active service, ...	5.	0
5. Fosse on the defence of Picquets relative to service in the field, ...	1.	6
6. The principles of war, exhibiting the practice of the Camp as developed in a series of General orders issued by the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular war, ...	10.	6
7. Ayde's Bombardier or Pocket gunner, ...	6.	0
8. Landman's Artillery question and answer,	4.	0
9. Landman's field engineer's vade mecum,	7.	6
10. Gaudi's field fortification edited by Majorti, ...	14.	0
11. Attack and defence of mud forts relative to East Indian service, ...		
12 Tytler on Military law edited by Charles James Esq.	9.	0
13 Hough's case book of General Courts Martial 2d Edition, ...	25.	0
14. The East India Company's articles of war,	1.	6
15. Articles of war and mutiny act, : ...	6	0

I think any further addition to this list unnecessary at present; and I shall now conclude, by observing that my next letter will contain a few descriptive remarks on the above works, excepting however such as are issued by authority; which of course need no recommendation, it is sufficient that they have the sanction and approbation of our superiors.

(f.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9th September 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

WITH reference to the late supply of Iron Barrack Cotts for the Troops under this Presidency, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the following rates of stoppages to be established for replacing the Cotts or such parts of them as may be lost, damaged or broken through carelessness or neglect.

Table of Stoppages required to be made for replacing the Articles specified.

	No. of each.	Weight of one of each. lbs.	Weight of one of each. qr.	Value of one of each. Rs.	Total Value. Rs.	Total Value. a.	Total Value. p.
Malleable Iron. One of the long bars	5	7	10	1	1 00	1	00
Malleable Iron. One of the Cross do	2	3	00	0	2 00	1	00
Malleable Iron. One Iron Nutt	4	0	2	0	0 32	0	28
Malleable Iron. The Head Piece	1	18	4	8	0 96	0	96
Malleable Iron. The Frame	—	54	0	9	0 66	0	66
Cast Iron. One Leg	4	2	4	0	2 75	3	00

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Lloyd Walker to Marine duty, and to direct that he relieve Assistant Surgeon Mc.ennan on board the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Ternate now in the Harbour.

Mr. Surgeon Powell having been relieved from the duties of Vaccinator in the Guzerat Division, by his recent promotion to full Surgeon, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much pleasure in noticing the exertions of that Gentleman [illegible] employed in his Vaccinating duties have [illegible] attended with great public benefit.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary

A Correspondent requests us to enquire whether there is any warrant in existence in Bombay, for establishing a fraternity of Free Masons—or if the Marquis of Hastings deputed his authority (as grand Master in India) to any one on his departure from this Country?

The suggestion of W. S. shall have due attention in our next number.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1823.

We are still without any news from England of a later date than the extracts brought by the way of Batavia, a circumstance which we are the more astonished at, as the Honorable Company's Ships for Madras were to be dispatched positively on the 1st May, and ought to have arrived some weeks ago. A account of the *fracas* in the house of Commons between Mr. Canning and Mr. Brougham, on the agitation of the Catholic Question, which took place on the 17th April, will be found in a subsequent column, as taken from the Madras Courier of the 26th ultimo.

The performance at our Theatre on Wednesday evening has occupied so much of the attention and conversation of the Society at the Presidency during the last week, that in common justice to our friends at a distance we must say something about it; although consistently with our declaration made on a former occasion, "that we would never attempt to give a critical account of any Amateur performance" it is necessary we should confine ourselves to general observations.

As announced in our last number, the first part of the entertainment was Morton's "School of Reform"—a play so completely made up of improbable occurrences and improbable characters that, with the exception of Tyke's history, there is no part of it which has the appearance of real life. There are no doubt many beauties interspersed, but they are coupled with so many imperfections that it is truly an arduous task on the part of any performers to keep up the interest of an audience through five acts of the School of Reform. With so little assistance from the author, the success of our Amateurs on this occasion went beyond our most sanguine expectations. Tyke was eminently great—Lord Avondale was an able performance—Ferment made the most of an irresistibly ludicrous character—the General lost none of his former laurels, and in short we have all to praise and none to blame.

At the conclusion of the play, an address in the form of an epilogue, was spoken by the Gentleman who performed the part of Ferment, which we understand was written by himself. It was received with great applause and we lament that we are unable to present it to our readers.

The After-piece of "Killing no Murder," concluded the amusement of the evening, and drew forth *tears* of laughter in every part. The "Tyke" of the play was inimitable in Apollo Belvi.—Lord Avondale forgot all his ambition in the agreeable character of Buskin, and the gallant General Tarragan closed his military career as landlord of "the London Inn" amidst the plaudits of a delighted audience.

Just as we had finished the above brief notice of the play, a packet containing the following letter was put into our hands, and as our readers are not likely to complain of the too great length of our remarks, we shall avail ourselves of "Childe Harold's" opportune assistance.

MR. EDITOR,

After the histrionic display of Wednesday Evening last, when the great, the gay and the beautiful had all assembled in social harmony, to enjoy the moral lesson and the sparks of wit so happily displayed in the theatrical exertions of your Bombay Amateurs: where genuine worth reigned, and.

"All went merry as a Marriage ball"

I cannot resist the impulse of my own feelings and though I am far from *meaning* to arrogate to myself the erudite qualities of a Critic or Judge, yet after the performance of the School of Reform, and the after-piece of Killing no Murder I would add my mite of applause to that which I am very certain was universal on Wednesday evening last.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

[illegible] papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

I would therefore offer, Mr. Editor, a few observations on the distinguished merits of those legitimate sons of Thalia, whose *peculiar* tact and liberal exertions must have been highly appreciated on the Evening of the performance.

First however, I would congratulate the Society of this Presidency, on their happy acquisition of the Bombay Amateurs—and I would offer to the Taste and Judgment of the liberal Managers, my humble encomium for their exertions, in providing the Public with the means of enjoying so rational and social an amusement as the stage will always afford, when well and judiciously conducted.

The various species of talent displayed by the Bombay Amateurs on Wednesday Evening, Mr. Editor, would if weighed in the scale of strict justice place the Bombay Theatre above every other in India.

Nor will this assertion be deemed either hyperbolically encomiastic, or *at all* partial by the sons of her rival sister at Calcutta, when, in the warmth of supposed superiority, they are reminded of two facts which must compel them to own that *at least* partiality has no hand in offering this plaudit to the Amateurs of the Bombay stage. The first is, that these remarks are made by a Stranger, a Traveller, a passing Observer, an admirer of genius and wit, and although he be no critic, and far less a Judge of these qualities of the mind, yet he does at least lay claim to the knowledge of his own feelings, and if they do not egregiously belie him, he writes what he thinks.

The second fact Mr. Editor is, that the Amateurs of the Bombay Theatre are seldom long at the Presidency; many of them have contributed their talents on the spur of the moment *and with very inadequate preparation;* consequently Mr. Editor, they cannot be said to have acted in unison with each other—with the advantage of knowing each others' peculiar tact—with that buskin reciprocity of feeling which is, and *always* was the soul of acting.

Now these advantages were always, in *a great degree*, possessed by the sons of Thalia in Calcutta. But I mean to draw no comparison which would not suit the object of these remarks, and with your permission, Mr Editor, I shall proceed with my remaining observations devoid of any critical semblance.

Methinks we see the curtain rise, after the sweet swell of European melody, breathing taste, sentiment, and valorous deeds. The first scene commences with a well performed dialogue between Mrs. Nicely and Frederick. Both these characters deserved great applause for their endeavours to please, but the comick humour of Mrs. Nicely particularly deserved attention. Her character was one in which many quaint sayings could be expressed, and would have their effect if well done. She succeeded I think Mr. Editor, and gave general satisfaction. General Tarragan's part was supported in a true vein of humour, ease, and talent. Self possession & a truly graceful ease of expression seemed to be the characteristicks of this Gentleman. Without remaining to make the most distant comparison of the other prominent characters, I would offer to Lord Avondale, Ferment & Tyke the same opinion of their several distinguished exertion of talent. In a word, the performance of these gentlemen put me immediately in mind of the last and best *Comick* actors I ever saw. These were at Paris. Tyke's touching scene with his old Father was beyond all comment, and instantly reminded me of Talma's unrivalled gesture and pathos of silent expression Had Tyke only acted this scene it would have been impossible not to have admired him, but the comick parts of his character were equally good. Ferment, Mr. Editor, was the pick of fashion, wit and humor; but will risk an opinion that Ferment will make a better Hamlet or Jaffier than a Ferment. In this I do not mean to detract from his comick powers, only I love Melpomene better then Thalia, and think Tragedy better and more difficult than Comedy. In the same way I think Avondale would make a better Richard than a Lord Avondale.

Time will not permit me to expatiate on every other character's peculiar excellence, yet I cannot close these loose remarks without a sincere tribute of applause to the voluble wit and juvenile activity of Timothy. The female characters gave general satisfaction and could not foil to please the numerous audience which had assembled to be gratified and amused by the liberal exertions of the Bombay Amateurs.

I remain.

MR. EDITOR,

Your most obedient serv't

CHILDE HAROLD,

GIRGON

11*th Sept.* 1823.

BOMBAY RACES.

We are requested to insert the following notice.

"To be run for, on the first day of the Bombay Races of 1824, a Sweepstakes of 20 Gold Mohurs each, for Arab Horses that have never started on any Course for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes. Heats two Miles 8*st.* 7*lbs.* P. P. open till the 1st November 1823 There are already eight Subscribers

And on the same day, a Sweepstakes of 10 Gold Mohurs each, for Arab Horses that have never started on any Course for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes Heats 1½ Miles and a distance—Weight for age P P open till the 1st November 1823. There are already five Subscribers."

By accounts received at Madras, we learn that the Bombay Castle, Capt. Hutchison and H. C. S. Farquharson, Capt. Cruickshank, had arrived at Penang on their way to China, the former on the 9th and the latter on the 20th July.

The Brailsford, Captain Spring, is the next opportunity for England, and she will not proceed to sea, we are told, before the 25th instant.

EXCHANGE.

On London.....3 mo's...sight.... | 9d per Rupee...
Calcutta, 80 days ... 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras,.....do..... ...99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
COMPANY' PAPER.
Remittable, 14½ B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas, Nominal,
Unremittable, 121 B'y Rs do. do.

Spanish Dollars.....per 100—2 18 s.

ARRIVALS.—Captain James Keith.
Captain W. Hervey, 2d | 7th Regiment.
Cornet Urquhart 2d Cavalry.
Lieutenant and Qr. Mr. J. A. Crosby, 2d | 5th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Captain P. Waugh, Bengal Light Cavalry.
Captain W. Spiller, Poona Aux. Horse.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—Sept. 10th Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syfang Doss Mohamed from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 6th Ship Euphrates, (Free Trader) Captain Wm. Meade, to London.

Do 10th Ship Bombay, Captain Samuel Parker, to Calcutta.

Passengers per Euphrates as per Courier of the 6th inst.

Passenger by the Bombay.

Mr. Thomas Johnston,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 23d, Ship Edward Strettel, Capt. Rowland Allport, from Batavia 22d July.

24th, Brig Guide, Capt William Holloway, from Singapore 16th, Malacca 20th, and Penang 30th July

Do. Ship Mary Ann, Capt. J. Webster, from Penang 31st July.

25th, Schooner Highland Lass, Captain J. Hudson, from Vizagapatam 19th July, and Masulipatam 13th August.

Do. Ship Pyramus, Captain John Brodie, from Bimlipatam 15th July.

27th, H. M. Sloop Sophie, Capt. G. Ryves, from Trincomalie.

28th, Bark Dolphin, Capt. George East from Padang 1st, Pondicherry 24th, and Covelong 27th August.

Do. Brig Norfolk, Capt. M. Kingsell, from Padang 26th July.

DEPARTURES.—August 23d, Ship Asia, Capt. Wm. Langley Pope, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Marquis of Hastings, Capt. J. H. Carter, for the West Coast of Sumatra.

26th, Ship Britannia, Capt. Wm. Luke, for Penang and Singapore.

27th, Ship Madras, Capt. Wm. Clark, for Calcutta.

28th, Brig Horatio, Capt. J. Black, for Trincomalie.

Do. French Brig L'Etoile, Capt. Legour, for Pondicherry and Isle of France.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 18th Ship Samdany, Aboo Bucker, from Cannanore 9th May and Ceylon 4th August.

20th French Ship Antonia, Capt. Fournair, from Bourbon 5th July and Pondicherry 12th August.

— Ship William Miles, Capt. S. Beadle, from England and Madras.

— Ship John Munro, Capt. H. J. Green, from Bombay and Madras.

— Ship Lady of the Lake, Capt. Thomas Bridge, from the West Coast of Sumatra, 28th July.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 3d Instant, the Wife of D. Seton Esq. Sheriff of Bombay, of a Son.

DEATH.—On Tuesday the 9th Instant, Amelia, the infant daughter of Charles Keys, Esq.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Trevandrum, on the 15th August by the Reverend G. Jeffreson, Lieutenant W. B. Gilby, 16th Light Infantry, to Violanta, youngest Daughter of Captain Hoogeworff.

BIRTHS.—On the 24th August, the Wife of the Revd. J. W. Massie of her first Child—a Son.

At Ellore, on the 14th August the Lady of Captain W. Peyton, 2d Bat. 19th Regt. of a Son

At Madras, on Friday the 22d August, the Lady of D. Hill, Esq. of a son, still-born.

In Camp at Ragapoor on the 5th August the Lady of Captain Matthews, 19th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Punganore, on the 20th August, in the Palace of E S Royal, E. B. Rajah of Punganore, the Lady of His Highness the Savahe Busralinga Rajadra, Rajah of of Sosnda, was safely delivered of her 7th Daughter, and 10th Child.

DEATHS.—At Masulipatam on the 20th August, John Duncan, the infant Son of Capt. J. Ogilvie, 1st Bat, 17th Regiment, aged one year and four months.

On the 24th August, at Persawaulkum, Mary, the Wife of the Revd. J. W. Massie. She died suddenly, a few hours after the birth of her Son.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 2d August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason, J. H. Moscrop, Esq. to Mrs. Sophia Matilda Richards

On the 16th June, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr Parson, Mr. George Edward Smith, of the Veterinary College, to Miss Sarah O'Conner, of Donegal, Ireland.

On the 26th July, at the Cathedral, by the Rev Mr. Eales, Mr. William Foy, of the Veterinary Establishment, to Miss Mary Conner.

On the 18th August, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Henry Hugh Griffiths, Esq. Indigo Planter, to Miss Eliza Russell.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 24th of April last, Henry William Money, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Miss Rachel Harriet Welland.

BIRTHS.—At Boloram, on the 26th July, the lady of Lieut. Thos. Betts, of His Highness the Nizam's Russell Brigade, of a Son.

At Patna, on the 1st of August, the lady of J. W. Tempier, Esq. Civil Service, of a still born son.

On the 8th August, the Lady of Captain Debham, of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, of a daughter.

At Digah near Dinapore, on the 9th August, the lady of J. C. Brown, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 15th August, the Lady of Major H. Bowen, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 18th August, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Haslam, 2d Battalion 20th Regiment N. I. of a son.

DEATHS.—At Dinapore, on the 10th of July, Mr. Assistant Surgeon McGregor, in Medical charge of Colonel Bayly's detachment.

At Patna on the 1st August, Charles Elliott Money, son of Wigram Money, Esq. of the Civil Service aged 11 months.

On the 20th of January last, on board the H. C. Ship Dorsetshire, Capt. J. Williams, of H. M. 8th Royal Irish Dragoons.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE

MADRAS,—AUGUST 29. 1823.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper in England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight, 1s. 8½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9 per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupee per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 32 to 33 per cent. pm
Unremittable nominal to 12 „

By the Ship Edward Strettel, which came in on Saturday from Batavia, we learn that a Vessel had arrived there bringing Papers from London to the 19th of April, which are three days later than what we possess.—We have been unable to learn whether any additional news had been received from Spain in this short interval, but we are inclined to think not, as the report says, no foreign news of importance have transpired. We have, however, picked up an interesting article of domestic intelligence, which we proceed without further detail to relate in the manner in which it has reached us. The Catholic Question was, as previously fixed, brought forward on the 17th of April in the House of Commons, by Mr. Plunkett. We need hardly say that a most brilliant Debate ensued, or that the eloquent and patriotic mover again highly distinguished himself—his speech on this occasion is said to have excelled all his former masterly orations on this great National question. The reader will probably be as little surprised to hear after what has recently taken place in Ireland, that Mr. Plunkett's motion was rejected by a very considerable majority. Many ardent supporters of concession to the Catholics, on former occasions, were either silent on the late motion, or opposed it. Amongst the former was Sir Francis Burdett, who, after the House had been called over, left it, declaring as his reason for so doing, that it was neither politic nor just to agitate the question during the existence of the exasperated feeling, which have been inflamed between the Catholics and Protestants by the late measures in the capital of Ireland, the subject of which is well discussed in our present Supplements. Mr. Secretary Canning, being, we suppose, of the same opinion, took no part in the debate. Mr. Brougham warmly attacked the Foreign Secretary on this dereliction of duty, and accused him of having sold his opinions and conscience to Government. Mr. Canning immediately rose, and addressed the Speaker in these words "I rise to declare that the statement of the Hon. Member is false." The emphatic tone and manner in which these few words were delivered electrified the House, and for five minutes the utmost disorder prevailed. We are not able to connect what followed, but we are told that a motion was made for the two Members, to be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. We do not vouch for the accuracy of this statement, but the substance of it we believe will be found correct. We wait in great anxiety for a full report of this unpleasant occurrence.

[*Mad. Cour. August* 22

The Ship *Britannia* Captain William Luke, left the Roads yesterday morning for Penang and Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Malton, Miss Palmer, Lieut. J. E. Coffin, Lieut. Delennoy, and Mr. Johnson.

The Ship *Pyramus*, Captain Brodie, and *General Palmer*, Captain Truscott, are ready for Sea,—the former will sail to-morrow and the latter on Monday morning at gun fire.

Private Letters from Padang state that the Cholera Morbus had prevailed there "but not in a severe degree".—In June "it carried off from 25 to 30"—in which number only one European fell a sacrifice.

We are concerned to state that symptoms of Cholera have appeared on board of H. M. Ship *Liffey*—one of her crew was taken ill at 6 A. M. on Thursday morning, and only survived the attack six hours. But the havoc of this direful disease is greater in H. M. Ship *Alligator*—she has lost four of her men, and nine still continue in a dangerous state.

[*Mad. Gaz. 30th August*, 1823.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 3 0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange..... 2 8 ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date... 4 0 ———
Ditto 2 months certain..... 3 8 ———

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY. | CALCUTTA | SELL.
11a 1 11½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 11 ½ a 12
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 92
Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.
BANK SHARES | Premium 68 to 70 per Cent.—nominal.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23rd 1823.

BUY.	RATES OF PREMIUM.	SELL
35 12	Remittable Loan.....	34 12
12 8	5 Per Ct Loan	11 0

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, on the River, 31st July 1823.

No. 2973 The permission granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell to Assistant Surgeon Mostyn, 41st Regiment, to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent on that account for 2 years from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

Head Quarters, on the River, off Dinapore, 9th. August, 1823.

No. 2974. Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces dated Calcutta 5th November 1816 his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the 30th day of June, 1823

54th Foot, Lieutenant E. A. Evanson.

The promotion of Lieutenant J. Adair to a Company in His Majesty's 67th Regiment as notified in the General Orders of the 18th Dec. last, is cancelled. Lieutenant Cassidy will succeed to the Company vacant by the Death of Captain Hall, until His Majesty's pleasure is known.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

We regret to learn that the Right Honorable the Governor General is indisposed, in consequence of which, his Lordship's dinner party, intended for this evening, is postponed.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following well merited tribute to departed worth. The respected and lamented individual to whom it relates was too well known as an able and zealous Officer and an excellent man, to render any think like an attempt at eulogy from us unnecessary. We have only to add, that every possible mark of respect was paid to his remains, which were followed to the grave by Major-General Reynell and every person at the station of Meerut.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, 26th July, 1823.

It is with deep concern that Major-General Reynell has to announce to the Division the death of Dr. Keys, Superintending Surgeon of the Kurnaul Circle, an event which took place last night, after a tedious and painful illness.

In the course of a service exceeding thirty years in India, Doctor Keys could hardly fail to be well known to most of the Officers of any long standing in this army; and the Major-General is fully persuaded from his own knowledge of the worth and amiable qualities of him whose death he laments, that it was only necessary for such an individual to be known, either in the exercise of his professional duties, or in the walks of private

life, to ensure to his memory a general feeling of respect and lasting regard.

STEAM BOAT.

To those interested in the Steam Boat, it will be agreeable, we doubt not, to have a table of the rates at which she undertakes voyages.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed, that the STEAM VESSEL "DIANA" is now ready to receive applications for hire either up or down the River, at the undermentioned prices, viz.

Hire per Trip down the River, and back.

	Sa. Rs.
To Budge-Budge and Myapore,	150
—Fultah,	200
—Diamond Harbour,	250
—Culpee,	300
—Kedgeree,	350
—Saugor,	400
Up the River, and back.	*Sa. Rs*
To Serampore and Barrackpore,	150
—Chandernagore and Chinsurah,	200
—Bansburreah and Tripanny,	225
—Soaksagor and Chagdah,	250
—Culna, Santipore and Hauskolly	300
—Kishnagar and Nuddeah,	350
—Augurdeep and Cutwah,	400
—Pallassy and Coolbarrah,	550
—Berhampore and Moorshedabad,	700
Demurrage per day,	100

The Steam Vessel has superior Accommodations for Passengers, with every necessary convenience attached, and may be engaged either by the day, week, or month, at the rate of Two-Hundred Sicca Rupees per day—the hire commences from the time the Vessel is held in readiness, and continues till she returns, and is discharged in Calcutta.

Application to be made to the Master, at No. 4, Crooked lane, or on Board at BallooGhaut.

J. W. ANDERSON.
Master of the Steam Vessel Diana.

N. B.—The Vessel will run about *Nine Miles an Hour*, in still water, and the average of her Trips from Calcutta to Saugor and back, will be about eighteen hours, and the other places in proportion to that time.

With most sincere regret we announce another very severe inundation. The swollen state of the River here, combined with the late heavy rains, has prepared our minds for the following statement, which will, we have no doubt, call forth a sympathy commensurate with the occasion.

On the 7th instant, the River rose so very high as to threaten the safety of the Cantonments at Berhampore, and on the 8th the Bunds burst about three miles below; on the following day they gave way above the City of Moorshadanad, the swell in the river was much reduced, but, as was to be expected, the Jheels were soon filled as the cultivated Country began to be overflowed; since that time the whole of the rich Rice crops in the neighbourhood have been covered with water, and now nothing of the labour of the cultivator is visible, save only a few spots here and there of particular crops preserved by the height of their soil above the natural level of the Country. On the fourteenth the water had risen so high as to force the whole of the Sepoys to abandon the lines, and they are now encamped on a higher spot of ground, dry when the accounts came away; their women and children are gradually driven from their huts, and assembling together on the highest spots of ground they have access to. The sick Sepoys have been obliged to be removed from the Hospital, and have got into an old Dwelling House, near to the Provincial Court House. The burying places are both under water, so that an European Soldier was obliged to be interred behind the Hospital. There are a number of labourers, aided by some of the European Soldiers, employed in raising a small Bund with a view of preventing the water from entering the Cantonment Barracks, but whether it will prove effectual is at present dubious. All the Country to the Eastward of the City (Fendla and Uzal Baghs, Chumpa, and Moidipore) is in like manner becoming one expanse of water, and how far it may extend, and to what height it may attain, does not at present appear to be within the compass of conjecture. It is hoped that the houses within the European Cantonments are sufficiently high to keep out the water at the highest level it may attain, but great apprehensions are entertained that the centre square will be overflowed. Intimation has also been received that the whole Country from Plassey to Berhampore is under water, owing it is said, to the Bunds having broken in seven different places; the whole crops are destroyed, and many Villages carried bodily into the river; yet the river continues to flow with such a flood into the interior, that great damage must ensue.

The local authorities, we understand, are now very busy, but it is to be feared their exertions will do little good in the present state of affairs.

This is a most disastrous and distressing occurrence, and on which all dilation is superfluous—the simple statement will convey a far more adequate idea of the distress and devastation, than any amplitude of expression which we could employ—unaccompanied by particular details.

[*Ind. Gaz. August* 21.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION,

FOR THE PORTRAIT OF
THE HONORABLE Ma. JOHN ADAN.

Mr. Fergusson...	200	Mr. W. S. Boyd,...	100
Mr. Larkins	200	Mr. R. Graham....	50
Mr. Palmer...	200	A sincere admirer of the private character an public measures of Mr. Adam,	200
Mr. Colin Shakespear.....	100	M. Larnletta, ...	200
Mr. C. Plowden,...	150	J. Gordon, Esq. for an equal share of expense,.....	200
Mr. Bailey,...	150	One of the Public impressed with the value of its Public Services....	200
Mr. T. Plowden,...	160	Mr. John Storm,...	100
Mr. J. Colvin,...	100	Mr. D. H. Renny,...	100
Mr. Tower,...	200	Major Streatfield.....	100
The Honorable Mr. Lindsay,...	100	Captain Buxton, ...	100
Mr. Pattle,.....	100	Capt. D. Ruddell...	100
Mr. Mackenzie....	150	Anold Inhabitant. per the Editor of the John Bull,..	100
Mr. H. Shakespear,...	100	Mr. C. B. Greenlaw,...	50
Mr Hogg,...	200	Mr. H. Sargent,...	100
Mr. G. Swinton,...	200	Mr R. Saunders,.....	100
Col. Paton, ...	200	Mr. H. T. Prinsep,...	150
Mr. A. Colvin,...	100	Mr. T. J. Dashwood,	100
Mr. Lushington,...	200	Hon'ble A. Ramsay,...	200
Mr. Atkinson,.....	100	Mr. L. Clarke,...	100
Mr. J. H. Barlow,..	50	Mr. J. A. Dorin,...	150
Mr. Hobhouse,.....	200	Mr. W. D Brodie,..	100
J. Macdonald K C. B.	200	Sir Harry Darell,...	200
F. T. Hall..	100	Mr. W. Ainslie,.....	100
E. A. Newton..	100	Mr. R. McClintock....	50
Wm. Prinsep ..	100	Mr. W. Morton,.....	50
J. C C. Sutherland ..	100	Mr. H. Hamilton Reil,	50
Joseph Barretto and Sons	300	Mr. J. A.....	100
Geo. Mackillop ..	200		
D. Bryce ...	100		
Mr. D. Clark ..	200		
Mr. John Smith ...	100		
Mr. W. J. Clark ...	100		
Mr. C. Barwell ...	100		
Mr. R Walpole ...	100		
Mr. J. Shakespear ...	100		
Mr. J. McKenzie,...	100		

Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Palmer & Co.
[*Government Gazette.*

[GOVERNMET GAZETTE]

The Post Master General's Portable Rustic Rope Bridge of Tension and Suspension —We are most happy to learn that Mr. Shakespear has been solicited by an opulent and public spirited native of rank, Rajah Shebe Chunder Roy, to direct the construction of one of his Rope bridges to be thrown over the Caramnassa River, which intersects the great North West Road about forty or fifty miles on this side of Benares, and that Government has cheerfully sanctioned and encouraged this highly creditable and praise worthy mark of generosity on the part of the Rajah, in thus promoting, at his own personal expence, the convenience & comfort of his countrymen. Mr. Shakespear has accordingly been authorized to afford his aid in giving effect to this laudable intention, and the eminent success which has hitherto attended his singularly curious Bridge over the Berai Torrent in so remarkable a season as the present, when the whole country is inundated, and multitudes resort to it as their only succour in passing the torrent, affords sanguine hopes of similar success in this present spirited undertaking, though the span will be little short of three hundred feet!*

The Hindoo, therefore, who saves his sect from pollution by giving a free passage over this dreaded stream cannot fail to be highly applauded and considered as a public benefactor.

The Caramnassa, or more correctly Karma-nasa, is one of the Rivers of India which have rather unaccountably incurred popular odium. The name implies the destroyer of pious acts, and in a memorial verse, common amongst the natives, the mere contact of its waters is said to counteract all merit previously acquired by attention to the observances of the Hindoo religion.—The real motive for pronouncing such a character upon the waters of this stream is utterly unknown, and even the legend professing to explain it is not very familiar to the Pundits. The late Colonel Wilford has introduced it in his first Essay on the ancient Geography of India, (Asiatic Researches vol. 14) the commencement of a series which although believed to be considerably advanced in Manuscript, is now we apprehend little likely to be given to the Public.

The story, as it appears in the account now cited, is this. The waters of this *Maulee* (the same as the Caramnassa,) were originally as pure as those of other rivers until contaminated by an impure admixture which gave to the stream its present character and appellation.

Trisanku, an ancient King of Oude, aspired to elevate himself by pious austerities, to a seat amongst the Gods;—and by the aid of Visvamitra effected his object. Indra threw him down again, but the friendly sage arrested his fall in the mid heavens and the matter was compromised by the King's being left suspended in the air with his head downwards. In this awkward position the saliva from his mouth falls upon the Vindhya mountains, where the Karma-nasa rises, and mingling with its waters renders them impure throughout their course.

Whatever may be the cause, however, the popular superstition is not the less earnest, and, what is worse, practical. A Brahman who has to cross the river is in terrible alarm lest he should be sprinkled by the water, and in no case will he ford it. During the greater part of the year the Caramnassa is fordable even at its mouth, but travellers by land are carried across it in the arms of a ferryman. In the rains it of course requires a more reputable conveyance, and passengers are ferried over in boats. Luckily for the people who dwell upon its banks the river is not impure for them, and they are permitted to use and touch its waters with impunity.

The Caramnassa has other claims to consideration and its identification with ancient appellation is the theme of learned controversy—Major Rennell considering it as the same with the Commenases of Arrian, and Colonel Wilford regarding it in its ancient name of Maulee as the Onalis of the same writer.

The source of this river has never yet been laid down. Colonel Wilford states it to rise in that part of the Vindhya hills called Vinda Maukar. It separates the provinces of Behar & Benares and is but a few miles west of Buxar—running into the Ganges between two villages Perper and Barra, the latter of considerable extent with several Mosques of modern erection.

* There are stone pierheads built by a Mharatta which project considerably into the Caramnassa River on both sides in a line with the Military road, these reduce the Span to about 230 feet, besides intermediate piers, all available for the purpose of an Iron Chain Bridge, which might therefore easily be constructed similar to Captain Brown's Trinity Pier head of Suspension at Newhaven near Edinburgh.

MR. BUCKINGHAM.

Besides the letters from the Cape already referred to, various others have been received by the SUN, which communicate some interesting particulars. Mr. Buckingham, it appears, was employing himself on the voyage in preparing for the press a continuation of his "TRAVELS," including his famous *Third* visit to Jerash, his journey to Assalt, &c. In the appendix be intended to republish his reply to the QUARTERLY REVIEW, so that Mr. BANKES and his FRIEND will go down to posterity as convicted calumniators of the most memorable description. The Manuscript of the Travels, we understand, was in such a state of forwardness, that he would, in all probability, be able to give it the last touches of his pen before his arrival in England; so that he could then, without interfering with its publication, devote his whole mind to the new Periodical Work he has projected, and the other important affairs that will necessarily demand his attention.

The Bull of Saturday gave a report respecting Mr. Buckingham, which may be true for any thing we know *to the contrary*; but to us it appears very like a Cock and Bull Story, for not one of the various private letters received by his friends, has a word of the subject. If he intended, as represented, to build, on his arrival in England, a vessel to sail between England and India, to carry passengers only, we have no doubt that he will soon be convinced of the propriety of making her a Steam Vessel. There can be no question that if he consider the scheme feasible, he has sufficient enterprize to engage in such an undertaking; and it would add not a little to his reputation if he who *first* published a Daily Paper in India were to establish the *first* Steam Packet between England and this country. His predilection, however, for literary pursuits, encreased by the manner in which his time has been employed for several years past, must render him averse from any occupation that would divert him from them.

But we need not speculate farther on what rests on such a foundation, and shall therefore merely present John Bull's paragraph itself, with the additional remark, that if it is meant as a *hoax*, it is a very harmless one:

"We have been informed that Mr Buckingham, on his arrival in England, proposed to build a Ship of 1,000 Tons Burthen, to sail between India and England solely with Passengers and to carry no Cargo whatever.

"The hold is to be occupied alone with the Live Stock. The Orlop deck to be reserved for the accommodation of the Officers and Crew—and the Gun Deck to be allotted exclusively to the Passengers. The Apartments are to be above—where also there is to be a Library—and a Billiard Room. This latter may seem strange, but during the war many King's Ships had Billiard Tables over the Rudders—Balls of course were not used, but pieces of Ivory of the shape of a Crown Piece.

"The capital to be divided into 100 Shares; of which Mr. Buckingham proposes taking half, a portion of the remainder are to be subscribed by the Captain and Officers, to secure their cordial interest in the measure. Some of the Passengers of the Paget have taken shares we hear."

Major Streatfield—We understand that Major Streatfield, Military Secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor General, proceeds to England on H. M. Ship Jupiter.

Cal. Jour. August 18

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Army—Royal Staff Corps.—An additional company has been recently added to the Royal Staff corps. It is ordered for duty to Ceylon.

The 52d Light Infantry, after being relieved in Ireland by the 10th Regiment of Foot, is to be disposed of in the following manner.—

Five companies and the head quarters of that corps are ordered to embark the latter end of next month, at Cork, direct for Halifax.

The remaining three companies are ordered to embark at Cork for Newfoundland, where they are to be disembarked, for the purpose of relieving three companies of the 74th Foot, which are now on duty at the station.

The three companies of the 74th regiment will be subsequently conveyed to Halifax, where the whole of that corps will then be stationed.

GENERAL STEAM VESSEL COMPANY.

A most respectable Meeting of Gentlemen interested in the formation of the above Company, took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, at one o'clock yesterday, (5th April) when Mr. Jolliffe having taken the chair, he proceeded to read a statement of considerable length to the Meeting, which had been (as we understood) drawn up from the Committee. The principal features of this statement were, 1st, the proposal of receiving Steam Vessels from persons willing to become subscribers, in lieu of pecuniary payments. Secondly, that as the amount of subscription was limited to 44,000l. the lists should be allowed to remain at the Banking Houses for an extended period of two months. And thirdly, the practicability of engaging with the Steam Vessels in the trade to India, in support of which a most able prospectus had been issued by Lieut. J. H. Johnson, R. N; who had been for some years engaged between Calcutta and this country.

Admiral Sir J. Yorke, M. P. rose, with considerable regret, to urge such objections to any further attempt at the establishment of the proposed Company; but certainly he, for one, should withdraw his name from the list of subscribers, the amount of such subscription being limited to less than a sixth part of the capital required. Gentlemen should not neglect the consideration of the interests of those classes who would be most affected by the execution of the plan submitted to them. Before the Company could be established, it must pass through the Parliamentary fire, and it was not a small fire, as most of those present well knew; there a great part of the capital must of necessity be expended, for Counsel would be employed in support of the interest of those by whom the present speculation was viewed with some animosity and a great deal of Jealousy, and of course the Company must also resort to the assistance of legal gentlemen, and the expence would be found to be very considerable. The worthy Chairman had disclaimed any personal interest in the formation of the Company, but he (Sir J. Yorke) had no hesitation in saying that he (Mr. J.) was most certainly the person most interested of any of those Gentlemen who had put down their names as subscribers. After examining the statement of the Chairman in its bearings, objecting to the premises advanced, which he denominated a complete *humbug*, the Speaker concluded by moving, "That the plan proposed be now abandoned."

Sir John Paul, M. P, supported the proposed Company.

Hilton Jolliffe, Esq. M., P. rather wished that time should be still further extended to the 1st of August.

Sir John Paul, M. P. expressed his concurrence in the alteration suggested.

A Gentleman proposed to do away with the necessity of applying to Parliament, by allowing the subscription list to remain open until the 24th of June.

Sir J. Yorke, M. P. referred to a calculation subjoined to a printed statement submitted to a previous meeting, and he thought that a more glaring imposition had never been submitted to the public than the present.

The Chairman rose to express his astonishment that the gallant Admiral should use language in a public room which could not be repeated to a gentleman.

Sir Joseph Yorke, M. P. was ready to meet any gentleman to whom his language might be thought offensive. He, however, had no hesitation in saying that he did not mean any personality to the worthy Chairman.

The Chairman was perfectly satisfied with the gallant Admiral's explanation. Another objection urged was, that it was proposed to carry goods in the steam vessels, without considering the necessary alteration of the size of the paddles, and the consequent increase of the required depth of water. In answer to this he would merely say, that if he pleased, he might and could carry 150 tons of goods in the Lord Melville to Calais tomorrow, instead of passengers.

Sir Joseph Yorke—What! in the cabin.

The Chairman.—No matter where, whether the freight was alive or dead stock, he could carry and procure that amount of tonnage. He had once, indeed, carried a *cargo of Admirals*, & found it to answer very well. As to the formation of a smaller establishment, he would submit that the books should remain open for an extended period of time, and when that arrived, it would then become a consideration, whether a sufficient sum was raised whereupon to establish a Company of corresponding extent.

This being acceded to, the motion was put from the Chair, whether the books should remain open until the 1st of August next, which was carried; Sir Joseph Yorke being the only dissentient.

A second motion was then submitted, and carried, relative to the circulation of letters to the present subscribers, informing them of its being optional with them to continue or withdraw their names.

Thanks having been then voted to the Chairman who returned thanks, the Meeting adjourned.

From the Annual Biography and Obituary for 1823.

MR. JOHN EMERY.

OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

THIS deservedly popular actor was born at Sunderland, in the county of Durham, on the 22d of December, 1777. He received the rudiments of his education at Ecclesfield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where he doubtless acquired that knowledge of the dialect for which

he was afterwards so much celebrated. He may almost be said to have been born an actor, as both his parents were of that profession, and had attained some degree of provincial celebrity. His father originally designed him for the orchestra, probably in consequence of his early aptitude in acquiring a knowledge of music, which was such, that when only twelve years of age, he was engaged by Mr. Bernard of the Brighton theatre, as an instrumental performer. The stirrings of ambition, however rendered him uneasy in a post so subordinate; and scorning to remain among the votaries of a more auxiliary science, he determined to woo the comic muse and aspire to Thespian honours. The part which he either chose or accepted for his debut, was perhaps, of all others, the most oddly suited to his tender years.—it was neither young Norval, nor little Pickle, nor Tom Thumb,—but old Crazy, the bellman, in Peeping Tom. He imitated with such exact fidelity, the palsied gait, the tremulous accent, in short, "the second childishness," of fourscore, as to give the Brighton audience a high opinion of his dawning abilities and hold forth a fair augury of his future eminence.

The period of his noviciate was passed chiefly among the country theatres in the Kent and Sussex districts, and was chequered by no small share of the vicissitudes incident to the life of an itinerant actor. With these of course, he had been familiar from his cradle, and therefore they could give him very little concern: they affected him merely as varieties in that strange medley of fiction and reality in which players may be said to exist. When he had passed his fifteenth year, he obtained an engagement in the York company, under the eccentric Tate Wilkinson, who assumed a whimsical notoriety, by styling himself "The Wandering Patentee." Emery grew rapidly in favour with the good people of Yorkshire, and acquired an increasing share of popularity by his just conception of character in the personification of old men. He also extended the range of his histrionic qualifications by that close observation of provincial habits and manners, which afterwards enabled him to exhibit so lively and natural a portraiture of Yorkshire clowns and grooms. Tate Wilkinson, who, with all his oddities, was an excellent judge of dramatic merit, seems to have forseen his future advancement, and spoke of him as "a great actor," a phrase by which, according to Mathews, he used to anticipate the celebrity of his youthful favourites.

It was chiefly by his talent for delineating old age that Emery gained the notice of the London managers, who at first probably regarded his skill in the representation of rustics as a secondary accomplishment. In the twenty-first year of his age he was engaged by Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden Theatre, for three years, at a rising salary; and in 1798 he made his first appearance before a London audience, on which occasion he selected the very opposite characters of *Frank Oatland*, in *A Cure for the Heart Ache*, and of *Lovegold*, in the *Miser*. The applause which he received was an earnest of that constant favour with which the public ever afterwards regarded his exertions for their amusement.

Of the series of parts in which he gained such extensive celebrity, some were expressly written for him, and others he made exclusively his own. They are all of them so freshly remembered, that it would be superfluous, if not impertinent, to notice them in detail. His rustic characters may be considered as divided into two classes; the prevailing feature of the one being an honest credulous simplicity; that of the other, a sort of homely yet civil effrontery, mixed with a large share of low cunning. As examples of the former class may be noticed, the part of *Dan*, in Mr. Coleman's comedy of *John Bull;* and that of *Lump*, in the farce of the *Review*, by the same author. One of his best specimens of the latter class, was his slight but very effective sketch of *Sam*, a Yorkshire waiter, in *Raising the Wind*, with which may be mentioned his more elaborate portraiture of *Sharpset*, in the opera of *The Slave*. To these, and other exhibitions of the knowing Yorkshireman, his dialect was awfully genuine; and his very posture, with his feet rather wide asunder, the toes turned in, and one hand in his waistcoat pocket, pretended the roguery of jockeyship. The costume and all the minor accessories were in perfect keeping with the general design, and rendered his scenic efforts in this line of acting comparable, for their truth to nature, with the most successful achievements of Morland's pencil.

Amidst his happiest displays of humour or of simplicity, this truly original actor occasionally disclosed a latent excellence in what may be called the pathos of humble life. This faculty was brought into full exercise by Morton, who, in his comedy called the *School of Reform*, introduced the part of *Tyke* expressly for him. It was that of a hardened reprobate, in whom the darkest shades of iniquity were relieved by some gleams of virtuous feeling: and whose reformation was finally brought about by an incident of the most affecting kind. Emery performed his character with an energy at times appalling and with a pathos in the softer scenes, which never failed to draw tears from the audience. Indeed it may, without exaggeration, be said that his performance of this part was poetic; and that in some particular passages he exhibited, in his way, an energy and a feeling not unworthy of the genius of Goldsmith or the talent of Crabbe. His delineation of the stubborn yet remorseless convict was equal, in terrible fidelity, to any similar picture drawn by the latter author, it was superior, in respect to its freedom from that tedious minuteness, that deliberate pitiless analysis of wretchedness which associate with our notion of the author of *The Village*, that of some sprucely dressed old gentleman, poking with his amber-headed cane in nooks and corners, among the rags and litter of a squalid cottage, for the selfish gratification of contrasting his own comforts with the misery before him.

It is to be regretted, that the play in which he shone so conspicuously, having little to recommend it but the part which he filled, should have been but rarely represented after its novelty had subsided. Nor did any new character of a similar kind present itself until the very last season of poor Emery's career, when he appeared as *Giles*, in the drama of *The Miller's Maid*. Giles is a peasant of much honesty of nature, but of strong passions; a sort of rustic *Rolla*, whom the "pangs of despised love" have goaded to frenzy, but whose vindictive wrath at length gives way to the nobler feeling of generous resignation. The alternations of energy and pathos which characterised Emery's performance of this part, excited the deepest interest; and in the last scene, the hurried heart-broken agitation with which he joined the hands of his sweet-heart and his rival, drew from the audience an acknowledgment far more honourable than the common homage of clamorous applause.

But, notwithstanding his success in this particular line, perhaps his forte lay in personifying the hearty, jovial, reckless, high-spirited, north-country yeoman; and those who recollect his *Dandie Dinmont* in *Guy Mannering*, must acknowledge that in doing full justice to the character, as drawn in the novel from which the drama was taken, he seemed to perform with the more spirit, because he felt it to be congenial with his taste. For the same reason he would doubtless have appeared to equal advantage in *Rob Roy*, a part which he would sometimes jocosely say, was intended for him by the great novelist himself, and which "liked him so well," that he once determined to enact it for his own benefit. Perhaps it pleased him the better for the scope it afforded him to introduce a few touches of rough and manly pathos, without imposing on him any sustained tone of sentiment, for which he was by disposition and habit alike unfitted.

It may seem a trivial compliment to an actor to say that he understands his author: but the compliment is by no means trivial, when the author happens to be Shakespeare. Emery had no great range of characters in the plays of our national dramatist, but the little that he had to do in them he did well. As the elder gravedigger in *Hamlet*, he vented his humourous equivocations very effectivily, and with this special observance, that "the clown said no more than was set down for him." In his personation of *Caliban*, he delivered with wonderful propriety and intenseness of feeling the fine snatches of rich poetry which Shakspeare has assigned to that strange offspring of his fancy; while by a manner of action suited to his brutified form, he heightened the effect of John Kemble's sublime acting in *Prospero*. In the opinion of some persons, his *Sir Toby Belch* had rather too much of a churlish bluntless to answer the poet's conception of the tipsy knight, but in other respects he acted the character ably, and acquitted himself, as far as the dialogue was concerned, with due emphasis and discretion. There were parts of a less prominent cast, little more than mere outlines, left by the poet for the actor to fill up, in which he was particularly happy; and if any thing could equal the admiring and implicit deference with which, as *Velges*, he acquiesced in all that was said and done by his egregious associate *Dogberry*, it was his blank and passive fatuity as *Master Silence* in the second part of *Henry the Fourth*. His acting in the garden scene, with *Falstaff* and *Justice Shallow*, was a most natural demonstration of the effect of wine upon a weak head; he seemed to rise fortuitously from one absurdity to another, until he reached the climax of foolery, when he relapsed into drivelling, and fell fast asleep.

In his attention to the duties of his profession, Emery was uniformly punctual, never absenting himself from the theatre exept in case of severe illness; and acquainting himself so perfectly with the parts assigned to him, as rarely to require assistance from the prompter. During the summer recess, he for many years made a tour among the provincial theatres, where his arrival was welcomed by numerous friends, who generally testified their regard for him by making his benefit a bumper. His social habits endeared him a to large circle of acquaintance, both in town and in the country, whom he would occasionally amuse by a display of that humour which rendered him so great a favourite on the stage. His early knowledge of music has already been noticed, and he had a talent for rhyming, which was chiefly exercised in songs, either convivial or satirical, many of them written in his favourite Yorkshire dialect. He also cultivated drawing with remarkable success; many of his sketches, particularly of coast scenery, being much admired, and, when offered for sale, fetching high prices. Several of these specimens afford just grounds for supposing that if he had directed his whole attention to this pursuit, he might have risen to great eminence as an artist.

Admired for his professional talents, he was no less respected and beloved by his particular friends, for his excellent qualities as a son, a husband, and a father. Being still in the prime of life, it was expected that he would long continue to be an ornament of the stage; but these hopes suddenly vanished; for after an illness, apparently sudden, but in reality resulting from a gradual decay of nature, he expired on the 25th of July, in the 45th year of his age. His remains were interred on the 1st of August, at St. Andrews's Holborn, and the funeral was attended by the principal members of the theatrical profession then remaining in town, as well as by a numerous concourse of an actor's friends.

The circumstances in which he died occasioned a strong expression of public sympathy. On Monday the 29th of July, pursuant to public notice, a meeting of his professional and other friends took place at the Lyceum, when Mr. Robins, who had been called to the chair, stated, in a very feeling address, that Mr. Emery had left a widow and seven children, the youngest eighteen months old, with a father eighty years old, and a mother seventy five, whom, for a series of years, he had snpported, in addition to his numerous family, and who by his death were left nearly destitute; his constant attention to these sacred claims; the assistance he had also frequently afforded to distant relatives and friends, as well as his kindness to others, had contributed to the melancholy result, that, dying in the prime of life, he had not been able to leave any provision whatever to his parents, his wife, or his little ones. This appeal was answered on the instant, by a subscription, amounting to above one hundred pounds, and by an offer, on the part of Mr. Arnold of his theatre, for a free benefit which was followed by another on the part of the proprietors of Covent Garden. The subscription, aided by handsome contributions from Mr. Elliston, Mr. Morris, Mr Dibdin, and other managers, advanced rapidly; the benefit proved abundantly productive; and by these and other expedients, devised in the same spirit of beneficence, a fund was raised for securing a respectable competency for the actor's widow, and a provision for the education and future welfare of his children. It should be mentioned to the honour of Mrs. Coutts, that she concurred in the highly gratifying act of humanity, not only by contributing a handsome donation, but by settling an annuity on the aged parents of Mr. Emery.

BOW STREET.

Little Bat's Christening.—Mrs. Judith Hayes complained to the Magistrate that she had been cruelly beaten by Mr. Bartholomew Savage, and Mr. Dennis O'Dwyer, and Mrs. Ellen Regan, at little Bat Savages's christeniag, in Bainbridge street. In proof of the beating, she exhibited a black eye, a scratched nose, a swelled lip, a demolished cap, and torn hair enough to stuff a good large piucushion. "And your Honour'il persave," said she "that they well nigh kilt and murther'd me—and if they had quite, may be I wouldn't be here bothering your Honour about the likes of'em." "May be not," responded his Worship; and he granted his warrant for the apprehension of Mr. Bartholomew Savage, and Mr. Dennis O'Dwyer, and Mrs. Ellen Regan.

In due time the officer returned with the parties in custody, and they came attended with twenty three witnesses, all well prepared to tell his Honour the rights of it. There was Mr. Thady O'Flaherty, and his sister's cousin by the mother's side; and Mr. Dennis Sullivan that married Mr. Thady O'Flaherty's mother last August was twelve months, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Toole, and three little Tooles, the craturs; and Mr. Phelim Shaugnessy and his brother Dan; and Mr. Dermody, own cousin to Mrs. Ellen Regan, and the two Misses Fozgertys, only six weeks from Ballyshannon, county Donegal; and Mr. Patrick O'Callaghan, and his children, whose mother deceased from 'em at Donnaghadee; and Mr. O'Donnaghue the pratur merchant, and many others of minor note.

Then Mrs. Judith Hayes came forward, and, having made three very handsome curt'sies to the Bench, she made her complaint over again *pro forma*. She told how old Bat. Savage determined to christen young Bat. Savage decently like the rest of his cnilder, and therefore invited herself and little bit of a daughter to be present at it. She told how many ladies and gentlemen were there likewise, and how those who could not find room in the place, sat down on the broad of their backs, in the passage. She told how the table in the middle of the place was furnished with pickled pork and praturs, and beer, and a drop of the cratur for the ouldest of the ladies; and how the pork and the praturs and the beef (and the cratur), was plenish'd again and again repeatedly. She told how at length the cratur got the better of most of the ladies, and of Mrs. Ellen Regan in particular; and how Mr. Thady O'Flaherty volunteered the use of his legs to any lady that couldn't go home on her own. She told how several ladies availed themselves of Mr. Thady O'Flaherty's gallantry, and went home on the back of him as comfortable as could be; and having told all this, and much more, she came at last to the attack upon herself. It appeared, by this part of her statement, that Mrs. Ellen Regan conducted herself with such impropriety "in regard of the *cratur*," that is to say, of the *gin*, that she, Mrs. Hayes, was quite scandalized at her, and left the party in such haste, that she forgot her bonnet and shawl; that she afterwards returned for these things, and then Mrs. Ellen Regan cast reflections upon her for flinching: that she cast the reflections back again; upon which Mrs. Ellen Regan, encouraged thereto by Mr. Bartholomew Savage and Mr. Dennis O'Dwyer, flew at her, like a bad woman as she was, and *bate* her up and down till she got back to her own place; Mr. Bartholomew Savage and Mr. Dennis O'Dwyer aiding and assisting her therein, the whole time—bad luk to 'em.

Mrs. Margaret Brady, the English wife of Mr. Daniel Brady, from Portpatrick, substantiated the whole of this statement, and then Mrs. Ellen Regan was called upon for her defence; but, unfortunately, she had made so free with "the creature," before coming into Court, that it again got the better of her discretion, and she manifested more disposition to fight than to talk. So she was ordered to stand aside, and it was as much as two stout officers could do to keep her from again rushing forward to the table,—"her soul in arms, and eager for the fray."

The second defendant, Mr. Bartholomew Savage, was now called upon to speak. He was a tall old man, of saturnine aspect, and the father of little Bat. whose christening led to all this mischief.

"Your worship," said he d—l a bit of truth there's in it;" and having so said, he held his peace,—taciturn to a fault.

Not so the third defendant, Mr. Dennis O'Dwyer. He was a young man, in a frieze jacket with ventilators at the elbows; & he evidently considered himself as possessing the gift of the gab in a super-eminent degree. "Is meself to be spaking fore anent Judy Hayes, your Honour? demanded he, as soon as his friend Mr. Savage had said his say.

The Magistrate told him he was ready to hear his defence.

"Then I shall be after telling your honour the whole sentiments of me mind," said Mr. Dennis O'Dwyer, and his honour having admonished him to do it in as few words as possible, he proceeded.

"Fait, then, your honour, meself was the godfather to little Bat. Savage, where the *row* was, you know; and the place was full because of it, and the women made a big noise in regard of the christening and the drop of gin, your honour, and the childer squalled—that's little Bat, and the rest of 'em, your worship, mightily. 'And come along out of it,' says I to Dan. Sullivan, because of the phillaloo, your honour. 'Be the powers! an I will,' says Dan Sullivan to me, at that same time, 'and lets go up to mother Powell's,' says Dan Sullivan to me again; 'Gadsblood!' says meself to Dan Sullivan, 'so we will, me jewel, says I; 'out of it, says I, 'because of the children and the rest of it,' says meself to Dan Sullivan, your honour—that's Dan Sullivan with ounly one eye on the right side of him, and ne'er a one on the other, your worship, in respect of the bating he got once; and here he is standing to the fore, anent your honour, in the big coat and mighty ondecent trowsers—in respect of the knees not being mended at all; and we came—that's me and Dan Sullivan to the corner be mother Powell's. I put me back to the post—that's the post at the corner, you know, your honour—I put me back to the post, and Dan Sullivan put his back 'tother side it, and 'Bad luck to 'em this same night,' says I—

Here the Magistrate became very impatient of "the whole sentiments of Mr. Dennis O'Dwyer's mind?" and, notwithstanding whole troops of witnesses pressed forwrd to deliver *their* "sentiments," he cut the matter short, by ordering Mr. Dennis O'Dwyer, and Mr. Bartholomew Savage, and the pugnacious Mrs. Ellen, Regan, to find bail for their appearance at the Sessions

Tax upon Bachelors.—A Bill has been brought into the House of Legislature of New York, to lay a heavy tax upon all Bachelors above the age of twenty-eight, the produce of which tax is to be appropriated to the encouragement of literature among females.

Scientific Discovery.—It has been just discovered, that carbonic acid gas is condensed into liquid by extreme pressure. The fluid is very light, and like æther in appearance. Muriatic acid gas chlorine, sulphuretted hydrogen, and other gasses have been condensed by a similar process. These discoveries may lead to most important results in their application to the Arts.

Diving Machine.—M. Farcas de Farkasvalva at Futsk, in Hungary, has invented a machine by which a person may plunge to the bottom of the sea, walk at the bottom, walk with the hands and feet, ascend easily to the surface, or stop in the middle, without any help; and in this manner remain several days under water without intermission and without effort. The inventor calls this machine the Dolphin, and pretends that it has many advantages over the diving bells. It costs about 90l. and only employs two men. An experiment made last year at Vienna, in the presence of Count Esterhazy and other persons of distinction, was attended with the greatest success.

TWENTY-NINTH

Calcutta Lottery.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING,
FRIDAY AUGUST 15, 1823.
PRIZES.

Nos. 403 1412 1475 2202 Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 430 2022 3357 4157 5532 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 1225 1419 2368 2340 4155 4325 5525 5901 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
TUESDAY AUGUST 19, 1823.
PRIZES.

No. 1642 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 1025 1380 Prizes of 2,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 847 2098 3053 4191 3711 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 403 1803 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

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